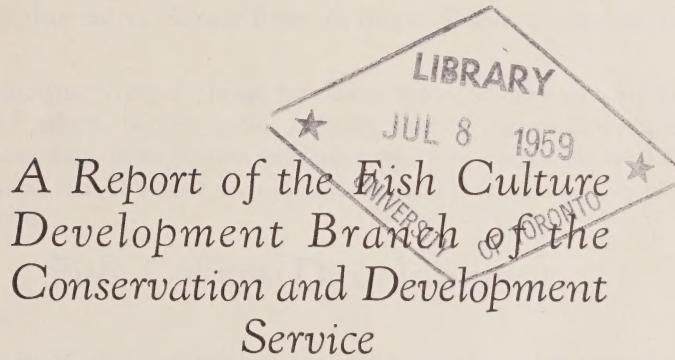


Canada. Fisheries, Department of,
Fish Culture Development Branch



CANADA

FISH CULTURE DEVELOPMENT



A Report of the Fish Culture
Development Branch of the
Conservation and Development
Service

1957

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CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE

FOR the Conservation and Development Service of the Department the fiscal year 1957-58 brought many problems and required extra efforts. The increasing efficiency and expansion of the fishing fleets in British Columbia demanded closer supervision to guarantee sufficient salmon escapement. The valuable lobster and Atlantic salmon fisheries in the Maritimes Area continued to encourage efforts to break the regulations.

Industrial expansion presented numerous problems for solution. Large dams such as that at Beechwood on the Saint John River, New Brunswick, and developments such as that on the Somass River in British Columbia required constant vigilance.

It is encouraging to report, however, that as more and more data are gathered and experience gained, better control is being exerted and solutions are being reached. In the year under review, numerous emergency problems were handled but there was still time to make a start in implementing long term policies of control and improvement.

Fish Culture Development

Pacific Area

Recruitment of almost eighty per cent of the much needed trained staff for fish culture work in the Pacific Area in the fiscal year 1957-58 made it possible to increase activities relating to the development of the salmon fishery, as well as to continue work on the growing number of industrial projects affecting this fishery. While the augmentation of the development programme is encouraging, it must be realized that several years are required in which to build the necessary backlog of biological and engineering data to sustain a steady extension of work.

Work on the proposed Somass project of the British Columbia Power Commission was stressed throughout the year. The Ash River Diversion was under construction and fish facilities were developed in collaboration with the Commission. Studies of other phases of the project were intensified but it was evident that the fisheries problems were complex and satisfactory solution would be difficult. One interesting development was the discovery, made by the use of frogmen, of lake spawning of sockeye salmon in Great Central Lake to depths of 70 feet. The significance of this observation in relation to the general problem of storage in the lake will require further study.

The Puntledge River juvenile salmon salvage programme at the power canal intake was continued in 1957. During the period of migration 43,000 young fish were captured and released into the river away from the pipeline intake. The

testing of a louver diverter to keep downstream migrants out of the turbines, implemented on the Puntledge project, was encouraging enough to warrant recommendation of a full-scale installation at the penstock intake. Reconstruction of the Comox Lake impounding dam necessitated collaboration with Power Commission personnel to develop a new fishway over this 20-foot high dam.

The Cheakamus project of the British Columbia Electric Company was completed and placed in operation during the year. The Department recommended two solutions to the fisheries problems in this project. The company decided against taking action, for the time being, on one of these, which would have involved the construction of a large artificial spawning channel, even though this would save the release of considerable quantities of water which would otherwise be available for power. In the meantime, the company carried out the alternative proposal to spill water to the quantity specified by the Department over the spawning and rearing grounds. Studies of the effects of this procedure on the fishery carried out through the winter were encouraging.

The rebuilding of the storage dam on Great Central Lake by MacMillan and Bloedel Limited was completed during the year, to ensure adequate flow in the Somass River at Port Alberni for dilution of pulp mill wastes to safe levels for fish life. The Department's fish culture engineers and biologists collaborated with the designers of the project to ensure satisfactory fish facilities. After completion of the dam one of the largest sockeye runs recorded in the system, 80,000 fish, passed up-stream through the fishways incorporated in the 20-foot dam. The 11-foot-high dam in Robertson Creek, a second outlet of Great Central Lake, also was provided with a fishway.

Surveys on the Nass River were intensified, particularly on the biological phases, to determine the numbers, distribution and timing of the salmon populations. The most important operations involved were tagging of salmon collected by means of fishwheels in the lower river, near Aiyansh, and intensive studies at Meziadin Falls. The data collected have greatly expanded the knowledge of the salmon resources of this river system, and pointed the way to possible improvement of conditions. They are essential to assess the proposal of the Frobisher interests to establish a large power development on the Nass.

Studies of river flows and spawning populations in the Heber, Quinsam and Salmon River watersheds were intensified in order to determine the required release by the B.C. Power Commission below the dams in diverting the headwaters of these streams to the Campbell River.

Studies of the production of pink salmon from the Jones Creek artificial spawning channel were continued. The off year run transplanted to Jones Creek from the Skeena by the Fisheries Research Board of Canada produced 300,000 fry, a survival of 10 per cent from the egg deposition in the fall of 1956. The low survival was attributed to silt deposition and to ice jams through the winter, which caused the channel to break out of its banks. The cycle year spawning escapement in the fall amounted to 1,500 fish, an increase of 400 per cent over the previous cycle. Corrective measures were implemented to minimize losses from ice jams and silting in future years.

Trapping and hauling facilities at the Cleveland Dam on the Capilano River operated throughout the year resulted in a total of 5,062 coho salmon being trucked to a release point at the upper end of the reservoir.

Studies of the fish facilities required to preserve the runs of spring salmon and resident fish in the Yukon River and the Whitehorse Rapids were continued. These requirements were developed in collaboration with the consulting engineers for the Northern Canada Power Commission. Since 1957 was the last year the run could migrate naturally past the site, special emphasis was placed on the development of these facilities. No final decision was available at the end of the year.

The Okanagan flood control project neared completion in 1957-58. Hydraulic studies of the completed portions were made to determine the effect of any future work required on the Columbia River sockeye runs which spawn in this area. The sockeye run passed through the completed drop structures and spawned successfully in the dyked area, which was the normal spawning ground.

A study of the Nechako River spring salmon was continued. The reservoir reached elevation 2,800 and near normal flows existed in the river during the spawning and incubation period.

Studies relating directly to a high dam proposed at Moran on the Fraser River were suspended during the year because of information received concerning the feasibility of the original site. Research on the general problem of passage at high dams was continued, however, by both the Department and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, which had collaborated on the Moran studies.

The spawning of pink salmon in Seton Creek under the conditions of water releases specified by the Department was studied in detail by the IPSFC after it had taken over responsibility for this species. Various operating problems in connection with the power development were worked out with the company to ensure maximum safety to the runs utilizing the area.

Preliminary discussions were held with the B.C. Power Commission concerning a proposal to develop power on the Homathko or Southgate Rivers by diversion from Chilko and Taseko Lakes. Data collected by the IPSFC was submitted to the Power Commission for further study.

Preliminary surveys were made of the Nimpkish, Clearwater and Elaho Rivers to make a start on determining the fisheries problems which would be associated with proposals to develop power on those systems. Studies were continued during the year aimed at determining the effects of possible power and flood control projects on the Fraser River in accordance with the terms of reference of the Fraser River Board. The results of these studies will be incorporated in the Board's report, due during 1958.

Among other projects which required consideration were a number of water intakes for which screens were required to prevent harm to the fisheries. In addition to numerous small irrigation intakes for which screens were specified, several intakes involving large quantities of water were the subject of detailed study. The Port Mann gas turbine plant of the B.C. Electric Company required large quantities of cooling water from the Fraser River. A large screen installation was

developed in collaboration with company engineers. Similarly, thermal electric stations of the B.C. Power Commission at Prince George on the Fraser River and Quesnel on the Quesnel River required design of large screen installations to prevent entry of fish to cooling systems. Screens were also developed for the Crofton pulp mill freshwater intake on the Cowichan River and the cooling water intake on salt water for the Georgia generating station of the B.C. Power Commission.

A serious future threat to the fisheries of the Pacific coast is that caused by pollution of waters, and one of the most serious problems in this category was the subject of an intensive study during the year, when the forest industry decided that control of an infestation of black-headed budworm on the north end of Vancouver Island would require the spraying of 150,000 acres of forest with DDT. Studies were made in collaboration with the British Columbia Game Commission and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. The results indicated that the spraying destroyed most of the small fish and aquatic insect life in many of the streams in the area, despite special precautions taken during the spraying at the request of the Department. This problem is receiving further joint co-operative study by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Fisheries.

Other pollution problems involved effluents from a new oil refinery on Burrard Inlet, a copper mill and a cement plant on the lower Fraser River, a pulp mill at Crofton, and a roofing paper plant on the North Arm of the Fraser. Solutions satisfactory to owners which would protect the fishery were reached in each case. The assistance of the technical staff of the IPSFC on problems involving the Fraser River was invaluable, as was that of the Fisheries Research Board on many of the other problems.

As in former years, all applications for water rights to the provincial Government were screened, as were applications for special placer mining leases. Those which might affect the fishery were studied and solutions worked out with the applicants through the continuing co-operation of the provincial departments concerned. In addition, applications for leases for gravel removal purposes were examined whenever possible and representations made to the provincial Lands Department where necessary to protect the fishery.

A further development causing many minor fisheries problems has been the extensive road construction programme in British Columbia. Older roads spanned a spawning stream on timber bridges, leaving it largely in a natural state, but the new roads require culverts which can obstruct the passage of salmon and new bridges often require the complete relocation of a stream bed. The co-operation of the provincial Department of Highways has been excellent in arriving at solutions to the problems posed.

The enlarged fish culture staff of the Department in the Pacific Area made it possible by the end of the year to set up a separate group of engineers, biologists and technicians to deal with formulation, design and construction of projects which would increase the salmon fishery. Preliminary examinations had already been started of possible projects, including many which involved the removal of natural obstructions and some which involved newer fish culture techniques. It is planned to expand this programme in the future as staff and funds permit and as new techniques are developed and proved.

A number of development projects to overcome natural obstructions were carried out during the year. The Naden Falls fishways on the Queen Charlotte Islands were completed and the salmon runs to the Naden River passed through them satisfactorily. These fishways are built of concrete in a rock cut with treated timber baffles, which had certain cost advantages in this particular remote location.

Surveys of the obstruction at Hagwilget Canyon on the Bulkley River were advanced in preparation for removal of the obstruction during the ensuing year. An access road to the site was surveyed as well as the canyon itself.

Preliminary surveys were made at Meziadin Falls where the sockeye runs to Meziadin Lake experience difficulty in passage up river through the old fishway or over the falls. These surveys were in preparation for full scale surveys to be made to determine the best solution to this obstruction, which is so remote that it is serviceable only by aircraft.

In addition to the Whitehorse Rapids project already referred to, several other problems were investigated in the Yukon during the year. The 1957 biological programme included the continuation of limnological surveys on Marsh, Bennett and Tagish Lakes, biological surveys on the Yukon River below Marsh Lake, and the preliminary investigation of lakes and streams near Whitehorse and Haines Junction. The results of the planting of 50,000 rainbow trout eggs in Louise Lake in 1956 were evaluated and a further planting of 100,000 eggs was completed in 1957.

Newfoundland Area

Most of the work of the Fish Culture Branch in the Newfoundland Area is devoted to the Atlantic salmon. The 1957-58 season was one of the best in recent years for this species, both for commercial and sport fishermen. The operation of fishway counting traps in several locations showed that there was, at the same time, a better than average spawning escapement. Unfortunately, this does not necessarily indicate that the long-term downward trend in Atlantic salmon populations has been curtailed. Relatively good years have occurred in the recent past with little or no appreciable effect on the general situation.

The transfer of an adult salmon run from Rattling Brook (Norris Arm, Notre Dame Bay) to Great Rattling Brook, a major tributary of the Exploits River, was one of the most important projects carried out during the season. It resulted from the hydro-development on Rattling Brook and was carried out in an effort to prevent the loss of the salmon runs to this stream. The headwaters of the two streams are adjoining and flow through geologically similar country. The actual transfer was carried out successfully, and subsequent observations indicated that the great majority of the transferred fish had moved upstream from the area in which they were planted. The transfer will be continued in 1958-59.

No new hydro-electric projects were begun in 1957-58 on streams containing significant salmon runs. Brief surveys were made at the sites of two proposed developments.

A thorough investigation was made of plans of the Newfoundland Department of Highways to divert a salmon stream into a second one near its mouth. This

changed the lower reaches of the two streams to a single channel. As a result of the Department's findings alterations in the planned diversion were suggested and accepted by the Department of Highways. Brief surveys were carried out on various obstructions associated with the use of streams for the driving of pulpwood by paper companies.

A pool-type concrete fishway, approximately 100 feet in length, was constructed over a 12-foot falls (Indian Falls) on Indian River, Notre Dame Bay. Remedial work was done at Harvey's Falls on Great Rattling Brook. This consisted of improving a natural "run" around the falls. Several abandoned logging dams were removed from two salmon streams.

Late in 1957, the Department was advised that concentrator wastes from a copper mine were being spilled into tidal waters at Tilt Cove, Notre Dame Bay. A preliminary investigation revealed that no chemicals were present in sufficient concentration to harm fish life. However, approximately 2,000 tons of silt were spilled each day, and this could have a detrimental effect upon fish and fishing gear. This suggests that a comprehensive investigation should be carried out as soon as possible.

The provincial Department of Municipal Affairs consulted the Fish Culture Branch about two proposed sewage systems which will discharge into salmon rivers. A study of the plans indicated that the volume of sewage would not have an adverse effect upon salmon populations in the rivers concerned; however, it was suggested that the sewer outfalls be relocated. Plans to build a reservoir on a salmon river to supply a small community were also discussed with the same department, and it was agreed that the project would have a negligible effect on the salmon.

A helicopter survey was made of about 600 square miles of the watershed of Great Rattling Brook, and brief ground surveys of obstructions on several salmon streams on Newfoundland's west coast also were carried out.

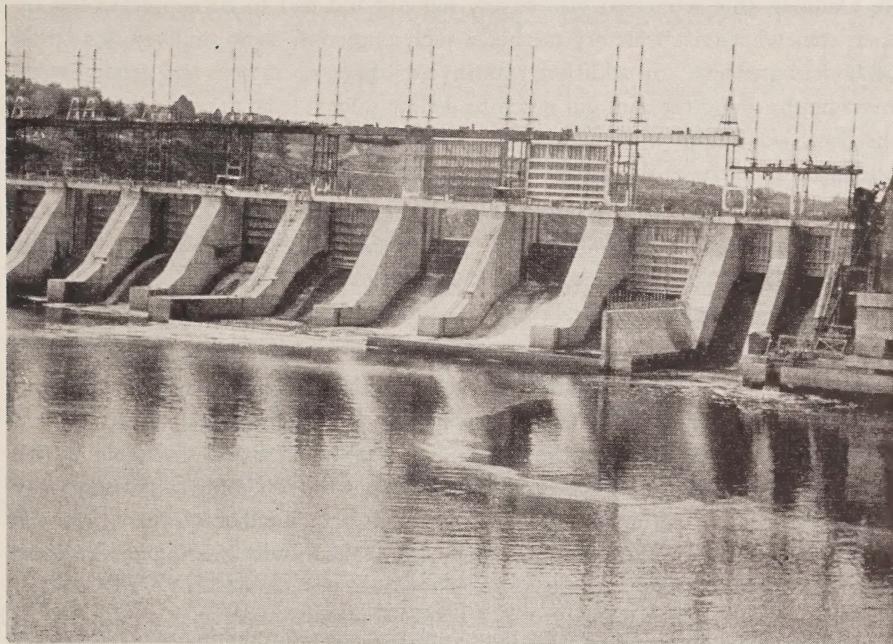
During 1957, a tabulation of obstructions on streams throughout the island was completed, reports on these being provided by officers of the Protection Branch. This information, together with data previously obtained, will be evaluated to form a basis for remedial work on Newfoundland streams.

An index of all streams on the island of Newfoundland is being compiled, which should eliminate some of the confusion arising from the fact that many of them go by the same or similar names.

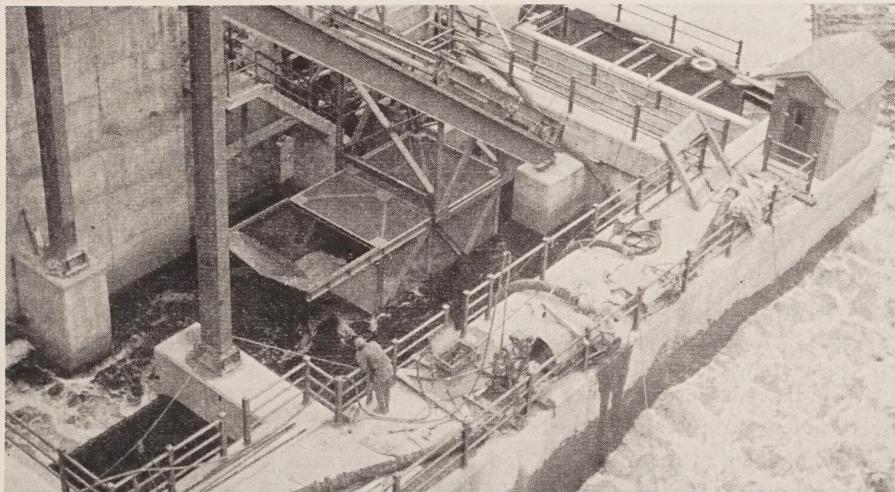
Maritimes Area

In the operation of the Fish Culture Development Branch in the Maritimes priority was given during 1957 to matters pertaining to the Atlantic salmon fisheries. The programme was expanded to include steps to obtain more data on the effects on the salmon stocks of the Beechwood Dam on the Saint John River in New Brunswick and the results of experimental plantings of early- and late-run salmon stocks.

High water throughout the period in which the Beechwood area was under survey made observation difficult, as did the fact that 1957 was a transitional year



Beechwood Dam, New Brunswick. Fish collection gallery and skip-hoist fish-lift shown at right of photograph.



Fish-lift in operation at Beechwood Dam.

in the Beechwood Dam operation. The fishway there was designed to operate around powerhouse attraction water but, as the powerhouse did not operate until late October, this attraction was largely missing and had to be supplemented by other, somewhat unsatisfactory methods, such as pumps, some spillway regulation and underwater jets. In addition, extensive dredging operations and general work programmes around the dam did much to deflect salmon from the fishway entrance. The Beechwood Dam work was constantly changing, making it extremely difficult to regulate in carrying out a fish culture programme. It would appear, however, that the fishway could function quite successfully with operating conditions at the dam approaching the approximate normal for 1958.

The early-run late-run Atlantic salmon experiment, started four years previously, produced its first results during 1957. The object is to establish whether progeny from early-run fish produces early running salmon irrespective of tremendous variables in river environment and, conversely, whether progeny from known late-run fish produces late running adults. The results so far obtained, by planting marked progeny from known early-run fish in a known late-run river and that from known late-run fish in a known early-run river, indicate that the foregoing supposition may be correct. The experiment is to be continued for a number of years, and the co-operation of anglers in observing and reporting salmon with missing fins has been urgently requested.

Fifteen hatcheries, four rearing ponds and five salmon retaining ponds comprise the establishments responsible for artificial propagation and distribution of the Department's fish stocks. Overall distributions of stocks approximated 25,000,000 fish, and total egg collections exceeded 52,000,000. One million Atlantic salmon eggs were exchanged with the States of Maine, Vermont and New York for approximately the same number of eggs from other species, including brown trout, lake trout and rainbow trout. The Department shipped 100,000 eyed Atlantic salmon eggs to France for a special experiment.

The total distributions of hatchery stocks were as follows: Atlantic salmon, 11,502,898 amongst which were 636,292 yearlings; Sebago salmon, 97,748; speckled trout, 12,046,167; brown trout, 1,231,285; rainbow trout, 397,624; lake trout, 169,882; Arctic char, 843; or a total of 25,446,447.

Of the 52,460,973 eggs collected in the three Maritime provinces, 14,365,195 were Atlantic salmon, 34,813,584 speckled trout, 2,821,090 brown trout, 292,410 rainbow trout, 161,950 Sebago salmon and 6,744 Arctic char.

The Department's predator control programme was centred on the Miramichi River in New Brunswick and the St. Mary's River in Nova Scotia. The reduction in the numbers of birds killed indicated, as they have each year since 1954, that the total numbers of American mergansers on these streams are steadily diminishing. During 1957 a co-operative bird control programme involving the Department, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources was begun on the Margaree River, Cape Breton, N.S.

Pollution surveys were carried out on various streams and remedial action taken where necessary. Pollution caused by DDT used in spruce budworm control is under continual study by the Department, the Fisheries Research Board and other interested agencies.

Engineering operations of the Fish Culture Branch in the Maritimes were varied. Barriers were removed from the upper reaches of the LaHave River, N.S., and others were reduced on Great Salmon River, N.B. and Round Hill River, N.S. Hatchery construction included the completion of six "long" ponds at Cardigan, P.E.I., construction of a spillway at Kejimkujik, and the start of a sub-hatchery at Grand Falls, N.B. Repair work and reconstruction were completed on fishways at Indian Falls, Parnell Dam, LaHave River and Tigney Dam, Sable River, in Nova Scotia and at Ivy Island, Magaguadavic River and Blackville Dam, Bartholomew River in New Brunswick. Counting traps were installed or repaired at several locations.

In addition to work completed, plans and specifications were prepared for ponds and buildings for a complete salmon smolt rearing station at Charleston, on the Medway River, N.B., at the request of the Atlantic Salmon Association, a trout fishway at the Colbeck Dam, Dunk River, P.E.I., and a sub-hatchery at Grand Falls, N.B.

In co-operation with the New Brunswick Department of Lands and Mines, surveys were continued on the Upsilonquitch watershed. Observations indicated that the salmon run there, although two weeks later than usual, was the largest since 1952.

Oyster Culture

The Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada again co-operated during the year in carrying out investigations to improve the position of the oyster industry in the Maritime Provinces. The Department of Fisheries' efforts are supervised by the Director of the Department's Conservation and Development Service and the Fisheries Research Board's efforts by the Director of the Board's Biological Station at St. Andrews, N.B. Field supervision was exercised from the Prince Edward Island Biological Station at Ellerslie, P.E.I.

Mortalities in the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Oyster Populations

An oyster disease of epidemic proportions continued to spread throughout the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia during 1957. In Nova Scotia it was observed to have spread southeasterly along the Northumberland Strait coast as far as the Pictou area. In New Brunswick its effect was most notable in Miramichi Bay and in Caraquet Bay.

Observations made by the Fisheries Research Board indicate the following accumulated mortality of native oyster populations at the end of 1957.

Area	Per Cent Dead
Shippegan, N.B.	97.8
Miramichi Bay (North Shore)	92.5
Miramichi Bay (South Shore)	98.2
Richibucto Area, N.B.	99.0
Malagash Area, N.S.	97.1

These very high mortalities further supported the need for the Department's Rehabilitation Programme which was instrumented on the basis of a maximum mortality of 80 per cent.

Rehabilitation of Disease Stricken Areas

Sufficient biological evidence was produced by the end of 1956 to indicate that the epidemic disease devastating the oyster populations of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is the same disease which was epidemic in Prince Edward Island waters from 1914 to 1920 and that the present P.E.I. oyster population is resistant to it. It was therefore considered possible to rehabilitate the stricken areas of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia with disease-resistant oyster breeding stocks from P.E.I. waters.

The first phase of a three year programme to transplant a total of 10,000 barrels of disease-resistant P.E.I. oysters to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was carried out in May of 1957, when 1,500 barrels were transplanted.

The oysters used for these transplants were all of irregular shape since they were required only as breeding stock. The grading of oysters only indicates the shell shape and has no bearing on the healthfulness of the oyster itself. They were purchased by tender by the Department and thus provided the P.E.I. oyster fishery with an outlet for oyster stocks heretofore difficult to market due to their irregular shell shape. It should also be noted that the removal of large quantities of these oysters from overcrowded beds, which contributed to a large extent to the poor shape, should result in the future production of oysters of more desirable shape from these beds and thus increase the market production of the P.E.I. oyster fishery.

All the oysters used in the 1957 transplants were fished from the Bedeque Bay area in P.E.I. and delivered to the marine wharf at Summerside for transport to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It had been planned that the Department's patrol vessel C.G.S. *Cygnus* would transport the oysters from P.E.I. to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. However, as the arrival of *Cygnus* in Summerside was delayed some three weeks as a result of ice in the Strait of Canso, 400 barrels had to be transported to the Wallace-Malagash area in Nova Scotia by truck. The remaining 100 barrels for this area and 1,000 barrels for the Shippegan area in New Brunswick were transported by *Cygnus*. Distribution of the oysters from *Cygnus* to lessees and public fisheries was carried out by the Department's boats *Paphia*, *Alvania* and *Hyperia*.

The following expenditures were incurred by the Department in completing the first phase of the rehabilitation programme. It will be noted that the total figure shown does not include salaries and wages of departmental personnel involved nor cost of operation of the Department's vessels. Purchase of 1,500 barrels of sub-standard oysters, \$8,450.00; shipping containers (re-usable), \$792.73; trucking charges to transport 400 bbls. from Summerside, P.E.I., to Wallace, Nova Scotia, \$609.50; sundry materials and supplies, \$31.89; total, \$9,884.12.

Examinations of these transplanted oysters made during the summer and fall of 1957 showed that over 90 per cent had survived the transplant and had produced

good shell growth. It was further observed that the planting in the Wallace-Malagash area of Nova Scotia had spawned and spat was caught on test collectors set out in that area. Plantings in the Shippegan area of New Brunswick, although they ripened, did not spawn. It is considered that this was due to a sudden drop in water temperature just at the approach of the spawning season. They did, however, show a good shell growth.

The evident success of this first phase of the rehabilitation programme and the encouraging results of test transplants made in 1955 give sufficient confidence to continue the rehabilitation programme.

Commercial Scale Trials of Oyster Culture Techniques

Trials of various methods and techniques in oyster culture on a commercial basis were limited to the experimental oyster farms at Ellerslie, Prince Edward Island, and Orangedale, Nova Scotia. The experimental oyster farms at Malagash, Nova Scotia, and Shippegan, New Brunswick, being within the areas devastated by the oyster disease, devoted their entire effort to disease and rehabilitation problems.

Spat Collection

Trials of various methods of spat collection were continued at the Ellerslie experimental oyster farm using egg-case fillers and mussel shell. Again in 1957 there was no set of a significant commercial value in P.E.I. nor for the first time in many years in the Bras d'Or Lakes area.

In P.E.I. a set spawned very late in the season provided a catch in September of from 4 to 9 spat per square inch of collector. Since this set occurred late in the season it was of little or no commercial value being too small at the end of the growing season, approximately one-fiftieth of an inch, to be reared on trays. Plantings of this very small spat were made directly on the bottom in Conway Narrows.

Rearing Seed Stock in Shallow Water Areas

Trials to establish a more economical method of rearing seed oysters were continued during 1957 on the shallow area in Conway Narrows in P.E.I.

Plantings of 1956 spat grew well in the Conway Narrows area. When planted in May of 1956 this spat, separated from collectors, was too small to hold on quarter-inch mesh wire and was therefore useless for conventional tray rearing. By August of 1957 this spat had grown to a size of from one to one and one-half inches in length or in other words had in one and one-half growing seasons reached bedding size with exceptionally good over-all survival.

If these trials continue at their present level of success there is every indication that: (1) large quantities of late spat heretofore considered unusable because of their minute size may now be utilized; (2) that the growth rate achieved on this type of shallow area is as good or better than rearing trays; (3) that the exorbitant cost of rearing trays has been overcome. If such is proved to be the case a major step has been taken in providing the industry with large quantities of much needed seed stocks.

Experimental Oyster Farming in Cape Breton

By the fall of 1957 oyster farming trials carried on at Gillis Cove in the Bras d'Or Lakes area since 1953 produced a total of 17 barrels of marketable oysters. These were produced from the original plantings of 101 barrels of seed stock comprising newly thrashed spat, tray reared bedding stock and picked wild stock.

Throughout the entire programme starfish continued to be the major problem. Before these trials had been very far advanced it became evident that it was useless to plant spat or small size bedding oysters since they were most vulnerable to starfish. Continued mopping of starfish throughout the entire trial failed to reduce the number of starfish to a controllable level. Although 17 barrels were produced for market, trials were discontinued since it was considered that as a result of the starfish damage it was not economically sound to farm oysters in this area with the utilization of spat or small bedding size oysters planted directly on the bottom.

Oyster Leasing Programme

As of March 31, 1958, there were 1,308 leases in effect in the three Maritime Provinces including a total of 3,012.4 acres under cultivation. Revenue to the Department from lease rentals amounted to \$3,895.76.

Oyster Lease Surveys

During the year ending March 31, 1958, a total of 121 surveys of areas for oyster leases were completed as well as other work pertaining to these surveys and the maintenance of oyster lease boundaries in P.E.I., New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Other Surveys

(a) The new boundaries of the contaminated section of Tracadie Lagoon in Gloucester County, N.B. as established by the Interdepartmental Shellfish Committee were located and marked.

(b) The new boundaries of the contaminated section of Antigonish Harbour in Nova Scotia as established by the Interdepartmental Shellfish Committee were located and marked.

Shortage of Seed Stocks

Oyster farmers continued to look to the picking of "wild" oysters as the main source of seed for their oyster farms. A total of 186 permits to pick oysters for stocking purposes were issued in P.E.I. during 1957. At the present time it is estimated that this source of seed produces only approximately one-tenth of the annual requirements of the industry. Oyster farmers no longer are making any attempt to catch spat since established rearing operations are no longer economically feasible. This fact can only further amplify the need for the development of the new and cheaper methods of spat collection and rearing now under test at the P.E.I. Biological Station.

Oyster Advisory Committee

In response to a request from the Fisheries Council of Canada the Department of Fisheries appointed an Advisory Committee on The Oyster Fishery Of The Maritimes Area. The following persons were appointed to the Committee: Graham Crocker of T. W. Crocker Ltd. (fish packers), Newcastle, N.B.; A. W. Lewis of E. Paturel Ltd. (fish packers), Shediac, N.B.; J. H. MacKichan of United Maritime Fisheries (fish packers), Halifax, N.S.; M. M. Allen of Robert Allen & Co. (fish brokers), Montreal; A. R. Clouston of A. R. Clouston & Sons (fish brokers), Montreal; H. L. Haines of Robichaud & Co. (fish packers), Shippegan, N.B.; Brenton Clark of Clark Malpeque Oyster Co. (grower and packer), Summerside, P.E.I.

G. R. Clark, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, was appointed chairman of the committee. R. R. Logie of the Fisheries Research Board and H. R. Found of the Department of Fisheries were appointed to serve in an advisory capacity.

The deliberations of this committee have suggested the following actions for the betterment of the oyster industry:

1. An increase in the research staff at the Fishery Research Board's Ellerslie station to speed up work on the oyster disease and production problems.
2. The continuation of the Department's rehabilitation programme for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia areas devastated by the epidemic oyster disease.
3. The immediate expansion of the Department's oyster farming operations to produce quantities of disease-resistant oyster seed stock.
4. The following changes in the oyster Fishery Regulations were implemented at the request of the Committee: (a) the reduction of the minimum market size limit of oysters from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches; (b) the market grade "sub-standard" was changed to "commercial"; (c) the restriction of the one bushel box and the retention of barrels, half barrels and one and one-quarter bushel boxes for the shipment of oysters.

The Maritime Oyster Industry

The market production of the Atlantic oyster industry reached its lowest level since 1920 with a total production of 18,330 barrels, over half of which came from the P.E.I. fishery. This situation quite clearly shows the drastic results of the epidemic oyster disease now active in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia waters. The total figure would have been much lower had not the legal limit of market oysters been reduced to three inches.

It is therefore apparent that the epidemic oyster disease has placed the P.E.I. oyster fishery, where oysters are resistant to the disease, in a very prominent position. Never before in the history of the P.E.I. oyster fishery had the market price of oysters been so high nor the demand so great. This situation should continue until the rehabilitation of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia areas has been accomplished and they will again be producing. It is interesting to note however that prices were forced so high that by December consumer buying dropped off to such an extent that Montreal cold storages were filled and some oysters shipped from Prince Edward Island on consignment were returned unsold.

APPENDIX

FISH CULTURE DEVELOPMENT STATEMENTS 1957

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FISH DISTRIBUTED BY SPECIES 1957

Species	Fry	Advanced Fry	Fingerlings	Yearlings and Older	Total Distributions
<i>Salmo</i> <i>salar</i> —Atlantic salmon.....	.....	1,545,000	9,317,927	639,971	11,502,898
<i>Salmo</i> <i>trutta</i> —brown trout.....	.....	.....	1,225,554	5,731	1,231,285
<i>Salmo</i> <i>gairdneri</i> —rainbow trout.....	.....	.....	389,175	8,449	397,624
<i>Salmo</i> <i>salar</i> <i>sebago</i> —Sebago salmon.....	.....	.....	88,316	9,432	97,748
<i>Salvelinus</i> <i>alpinus</i> —Arctic char.....	843	.....	.....	.....	843
<i>Salvelinus</i> <i>fontinalis</i> —speckled trout.....	28,000	1,120,500	10,678,778	218,889	12,046,167
<i>Salvelinus</i> <i>namaycush</i> —lake trout.....	.....	.....	169,882	.....	169,882
	28,000	2,666,343	21,869,632	882,472	25,446,447

SELECTIVE BREEDING OF SPECKLED TROUT 1957

Station	Age in years	Yield per female	
		Selects	General Groups
Antigonish, N.S.	2	2,044	1,145
	3	1,963	1,172
Margaree, N.S.	3	2,832	1,846
Florenceville, N.B.	2	1,200	650
	3	1,600	770
	4	2,000	1,600
Grand Falls, N.B.	2	1,629	1,123
Saint John, N.B.	2	4,186	2,569

FISH MARKED AND DISTRIBUTED 1957

Where Marked	Number marked fish distributed	Species	Age	Distributed		How Marked
				Date	Place	
Cobequid Station, N.S.	4,833	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	Sept. 2.....	River Philip.....	Left ventral fin removed
Kejimkujik Station, N.S.	64,584	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	May 7-Oct. 5.....	LaHave River.....	Right ventral fin removed
Margaree Station, N.S.	14,528	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	Sept. 3.....	Aspy River.....	Left pectoral fin removed
	20,361	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	Sept. 6.....	Cheticamp River.....	Right pectoral fin removed
Saint John Station, N.B.	5,000	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	May 29.....	N.W. Miramichi River.....	Right ventral fin removed
	5,100	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	May 22.....	Pollett River.....	Right ventral and part of dorsal fins removed
	4,000	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	Sept. 5.....	N.W. Miramichi River.....	Left ventral fin removed
	7,196	Atlantic salmon.....	1 year	Sept. 11.....	Pollett River.....	Left ventral fin removed
	13,500	Speckled trout.....	Fingerlings	Sept. 12.....	Gibson Lake.....	Adipose and right ventral fins removed
	5,000	Speckled trout.....	1 year	May 31.....	Bennett Lake.....	Right ventral fin removed

LOCAL COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF EGGS BY SPECIES 1957

Species	Collection Area	Egg Collecting Period	Number Collected	Disposal-Establishment at	Date eggs received	Number	Total by species
Arctic Char	Walton Lake, N.B.	Nov. 30-Dec. 10 . . .	6,744	Saint John	Nov. 30-Dec. 10 . . .	6,744	6,744
Atlantic Salmon	Margaree Pond, N.S.	Nov. 8-Dec. 5	905,600	Margaree	Nov. 8-Dec. 5	905,600	905,600
	Nictaux River, N.S.	Nov. 7	49,365	Middleton	Nov. 7	49,365	49,365
	River Philip, N.S.	Nov. 13-23	1,311,380	Cobequid	Nov. 21	1,311,380	1,311,380
	Sackville Pond, N.S.	Oct. 29-Nov. 9	1,150,000	Bedford	Nov. 9	1,150,000	1,150,000
	Miramichi Pond, N.B.	Oct. 23-Nov. 14	10,059,000	Bedford	Nov. 8	1,000,000	1,000,000
				Florenceville	Nov. 6	1,500,000	1,500,000
				Grand Falls	Nov. 1	1,500,000	1,500,000
				Kelly's	Nov. 11	500,000	500,000
				Miramichi	Oct. 23-Nov. 14	5,559,000	5,559,000
				Charlo	Oct. 25-Nov. 11	876,690	876,690
				Charlo	Oct. 17-Nov. 5	945,600	945,600
				Miramichi	Oct. 10-18	51,200	51,200
				Saint John	Nov. 4-9	16,360	16,360
							14,365,195
Brown Trout	New Mills Pond, N.B.	Oct. 25-Nov. 11	876,690	Antigonish	Oct. 21-Nov. 12	514,044	514,044
	Restigouche River, N.B.	Oct. 17-Nov. 5	945,600	Cobequid	Nov. 2	135,408	135,408
	Rocky Brook, N.B.	Oct. 17-25	51,200	Yarmouth	Oct. 22-Nov. 28	1,803,254	1,803,254
	Saint John Ponds, N.B.	Nov. 4-9	16,360	Saint John	Nov. 4-16	368,384	368,384
							2,821,090
Rainbow Trout	Antigonish Ponds, N.S.	Oct. 21-Nov. 12	514,044	Antigonish	Apr. 17-23	292,410	292,410
	Cobequid Ponds, N.S.	Nov. 2	135,408	Cobequid	Nov. 6-23	27,500	27,500
	Cobemouth Ponds, N.S.	Oct. 22-Nov. 28	1,803,254	Yarmouth	Nov. 13-27	107,350	107,350
	Saint John Ponds, N.B.	Nov. 4-16	368,384	Saint John	Nov. 4	27,100	27,100
							161,950
	Saint John Ponds, N.B.	Apr. 17-23	292,410	Saint John	Nov. 4-Dec. 9	2,491,117	2,491,117
				Bedford	Nov. 7-13	1,952,526	1,952,526
	Grand Lake Ponds, N.S.	Nov. 6-23	27,500	Middleton	Nov. 9-14	2,014,730	2,014,730
	Chamcook Lake, N.B.	Nov. 13-27	107,350	Yarmouth	Nov. 9-15	1,724,925	1,724,925
	Clinch Brook, N.B.	Nov. 4	27,100	Cobequid	Oct. 31-Nov. 8	3,098,020	3,098,020
				Lindloff	Nov. 4-15	4,431,898	4,431,898
				Margaree	Oct. 24-Nov. 27	3,102,644	3,102,644
				Charlo	Oct. 21-Nov. 8	1,252,690	1,252,690
				Florenceville	Oct. 8-Nov. 2	3,081,800	3,081,800
				Grand Falls	Oct. 18-Nov. 6	1,802,639	1,802,639
				Saint John	Nov. 15-21	2,019,000	2,019,000
					Nov. 5-Dec. 7	9,860,595	9,860,595
					Saint John	Nov. 5-Dec. 7	7,841,595
							34,813,584
							52,460,973

INTER-HATCHERY TRANSFERS 1957

Species	From	To	EYED EGGS		FRY		FINGERLINGS		YEARLINGS AND OLDE	
			Number	Date received	Number	Date received	Number	Date received	No.	Date received
Atlantic salmon.....	Bedford.....	Mersey.....	.....	.....	236,000	May 21-June 4.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Florenceville.....	Haley Brook.....	.....	.....	80,000	June 15-18.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand Falls.....	Haley Brook.....	.....	.....	400,000	May 20-25.....	200,000	June 11-15.....	.....	.....
	Kellys.....	Cardigan.....	498,800	Mar. 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Margaree.....	Antigonish.....	598,400	Mar. 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Margaree.....	Lindlof.....	51,440	Feb. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middleton.....	Cobequid.....	1,200,000	Mar. 14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miramichi.....	Cobequid.....	275,000	Mar. 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miramichi.....	Grand Lake.....	500,000	Mar. 14.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miramichi.....	Kejimkujik.....	1,000,000	Apr. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miramichi.....	St. John.....	500,000	Mar. 19.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Miramichi.....	Yarmouth.....	500,000	Mar. 29.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown trout.....	Bedford.....	Lindlof.....	150,000	Feb. 20.....	68,000	May 10.....	.....	.....	40,000	Sept. 28-Oct. 5.....
	Coldbrook.....	Coldbrook.....	.....	.....	100,000	May 7-9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford.....	Bedford.....	.....	.....	62,060	June 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Coldbrook.....	Mersey.....	.....	.....	171,000	May 9-10.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainbow trout.....	Kellys.....	Cardigan.....	75,000	May 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middleton.....	Coldbrook.....	.....	.....	92,000	Apr. 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint John.....	Kellys.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake trout.....	Middleton.....	Coldbrook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,130	Sept. 29-Oct. 24.....
Speckled trout.....	Antigonish.....	Charlo.....	600,000	Feb. 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Antigonish.....	Grand Lake.....	.....	.....	600,000	May 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford.....	Coldbrook.....	.....	.....	300,000	May 13-15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bedford.....	Mersey.....	.....	.....	600,000	May 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cobequid.....	Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	200,000	May 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Florenceville.....	Haley Brook.....	.....	.....	500,000	May 11-25.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kellys.....	Cardigan.....	500,000	Mar. 9.....	450,000	May 3-10.....	74,000	Sept. 10-Oct. 21.....	.....	.....
	Lindlof.....	Bedford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middleton.....	Coldbrook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Middleton.....	Kejimkujik.....	750,000	Feb. 21.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint John.....	Florenceville.....	500,000	Feb. 22.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saint John.....	Miramichi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

OTHER TRANSFERS 1957

Species	From	To	Number	Details	Date
Atlantic salmon.....	Miramichi.....	U.S. Fish Culture Station, Bucksport, Maine.....	500,000	Eyed eggs.....	Mar. 12
	Miramichi.....	St. Johnsbury, Vermont.....	200,000	Eyed eggs.....	Apr. 2
	Miramichi.....	State Fish Hatchery, Fort Edward, N.Y.....	300,000	Eyed eggs.....	Mar. 11
	Miramichi.....	Paris, France.....	100,000	Eyed eggs.....	Mar. 26
Brown trout.....	U.S. Fish Culture Station, Cortland, N.Y.....	Bedford.....	219,978	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 23
	U.S. Fish Culture Station, Cortland, N.Y.....	Kelimkujik.....	171,798	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 29
	U.S. Fish Culture Station, Cortland, N.Y.....	Lindloff.....	202,488	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 24-Dec. 15
Lake trout.....	Grand Falls.....		184,436	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 20
	Whiteshell, Rennie, Manitoba.....	Antigonish.....	102,300	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 19
	Whiteshell, Rennie, Manitoba.....	Middleton.....	102,300	Eyed eggs.....	Nov. 19
Rainbow trout.....	New York Conservation Dept.....	Middleton.....	212,000	Eyed eggs.....	Feb. 22
Speckled trout.....	Florenceville.....	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.....	3,000	Eyed eggs.....	Mar. 11
	Lindloff.....	Jasper National Park, Jasper, Alta.....	250,000	Eyed eggs.....	Feb. 13
	Lindloff.....	Waterton National Park, Waterton, Alta.....	150,000	Eyed eggs.....	Feb. 13

DISTRIBUTIONS BY PROVINCES

Fry, Fingerlings, Yearlings and Older Fish

SPECIES DISTRIBUTED FROM HATCHERIES AND REARING STATIONS 1957
Hatcheries and Rearing Stations Operated, Their Locations, Dates Established, the Species
and Numbers of Each Species Distributed from each Establishment

Established	Hatchery	Location	Species	Fry	Advanced fry	FINGERLINGS			Yearlings and older	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	
						No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	By Species	By Hatchery
1929	Antigonish	St. Andrews, N.S.	Atlantic salmon	250,000	90,000	.....	.....	33,912	.....	10,470	350,470
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	104,225	.....	.....	.....	.....	715	138,852
			Lake trout . . . . .	.....	41,135	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	382
			Speckled trout	965,000	285,000	155,000	.....	.....	.....	39,040	1,444,040
1876	Bedford	Bedford, N.S.	Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	25,973	264,270	293,610	46,000	.....	.....	629,853
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	369,395	.....	.....	40,000	.....	40,000	369,395
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	173,000	.....	.....	15,682	1,039,248
			Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	53,300	.....	.....	223	188,682
1937	Cobequid	Collingwood, N.S.	Brown trout	449,000	223,000	224,000	278,750	.....	10,000	.....	53,523
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	80,500	.....	.....	41,000	16,000	1,428,137
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	107,325	200	41,500	35,000	157,500	.....	80,500
			Lake trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,182	164,325
1938	Coldbrook	Coldbrook, N.S.	Rainbow trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,200	234,200
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489,025
			Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	120,000	180,000	.....	.....	61,000
			Sebago salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,432	361,000
1936	Grand Lake	Wellington Sta., N.S.	Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,100	47,100
			Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	180,000	238,000	179,000	30,091	.....	.....	64,584
			Sebago salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	39,144	59,792	.....	6	64,584
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	36,000	35,500	.....	.....	91,500	882,117
1937	Kejimkujik	New Grafton, N.S.	Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	75,000	6,000	5,000	27,864	102,864
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	195,000	98,000	160,750	.....	.....	4,636	274,386
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	105,000	182,000	66,000	20,000	8,199	8,199
			Atlantic salmon	455,000	1,130,000	570,000	143,500	27,500	58,000	32,494	600,494
1912	Lindlöff	St. Peters, N.S.	Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500	985,943
			Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500	985,943
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500	985,943
			Rainbow trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500	985,943
1902	Margarree	Frizleton, N.S.	Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,500	985,943
			Atlantic salmon . . . . .	.....	125,000	47,000	143,500	27,500	58,000	48,040	1,633,040
			Brown trout . . . . .	.....	50,000	150,000	19,000	.....	.....	9,285	808,285
			Speckled trout . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,040	2,441,325
1935	Mersey	Liverpool, N.S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	201,350	201,350
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,900	93,900

1913	Middleton.....	Middleton, N.S.	Speckled trout.....	6,000	289,790	216,300	66,600	186,136	75,500	.....	.....	840,326
1929	Yarmouth.....	South Ohio, N.S.	Atlantic salmon.....	60,000	71,000	.....	.....	29,852	66,199	186,051	243,274	397,000
		Brown trout.....	100,000	105,000	.....	.....	48,274	56,200	46,800	56,200	46,800	826,325
		Speckled trout.....	184,000	105,000	5,000	.....	46,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1939	Charlo.....	River Charlo, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.....	884,000	84,000	410,085	15,000	37,500	70,080	1,463,165	10,917	48,417
		Speckled trout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,511,582	.....	.....
1928	Florenceville.....	Florenceville, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.....	480,000	60,000	93,000	11,290	.....	11,240	644,240	111,290	740,890
		Sebago salmon.....	482,500	1,000	1,000	111,870	127,000	.....	17,520	1,396,420	17,520	1,396,420
1880	Grand Falls.....	Grand Falls, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.....	392,000	490,400	87,780	42,750	.....	23,387	993,567	614,396	1,607,963
		Speckled trout.....	28,000	133,000	204,000	1,500	200,000	42,750	.....	5,146	614,396	1,607,963
1950	Haley Brook.....	Plaster Rock, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.....	80,000	3,000	2,000	25,350	69,960	.....	80,000	100,310	180,310
1874	Miramichi.....	South Eks, N.B.	Speckled trout.....	450,000	1,305,000	564,500	203,000	70,000	60,900	2,653,400	473,500	3,126,900
		Atlantic salmon.....	237,000	58,400	64,600	113,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	Saint John.....	Saint John, N.B.	Arctic char.....	843	.....	15,000	402,300	46,216	180,525	644,041	843	843
		Atlantic salmon.....	135,000	143,257	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	278,408	278,408
		Brown trout.....	137,000	31,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	166,900	166,900
		Rainbow trout.....	77,026	2,038,000	676,000	263,580	59,400	148,137	46,205	77,026	3,231,322	4,400,540
		Sebago salmon.....	2,038,000	676,000	263,580	59,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1938	Cardigan.....	Cardigan, P.E.I.	Speckled trout.....	150,000	5,000	155,000	51,200	117,300	.....	305,000	56,200	533,500
		Atlantic salmon.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,300	172,300	172,300
		Rainbow trout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Speckled trout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	Kelly's Pond.....	Southport, P.E.I.	Atlantic salmon.....	160,000	214,500	.....	.....	.....	374,500	40,720	776,220	776,220
		Speckled trout.....	.....	401,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	28,000	2,666,343	11,286,651	4,106,662	3,693,909	2,074,191	708,219	882,472	25,446,447	25,446,447

EXHIBITIONS OF FISH 1957

Exhibition held at	Species	Age	Number of fish	Establishment or source	Dates of exhibitions
Amherst, N.S., Beaver Dam Lake, N.S.,	Speckled trout Brown trout Brown trout	3 years... 3 years... 5 years...	36 3 3	Cobequid..... Yarmouth..... Yarmouth.....	May 23-25 Aug. 30-Sept. 2 Aug. 30-Sept. 2
Guy'sboro, N.S., Kejimkujik, N.S., Laurencetown, N.S.,	Brown trout Speckled trout Speckled trout Speckled trout	5 years... Fingerlings... 1 year... 2 years...	7 40 18 12	Antigonish..... Yarmouth..... Middleton..... Middleton.....	Aug. 14 Aug. 5-10 Aug. 20-24 Aug. 20-24
Lunenburg, N.S.,	Atlantic salmon Brown trout Speckled trout	Fingerlings... 5 years... 4 years...	200 10 12	Bedford..... Antigonish..... Antigonish.....	Sept. 10-14 Sept. 10-14 Sept. 10-14
Brown trout Speckled trout	5 years... 4 years...	6 8	Antigonish..... Antigonish.....	July 12-13 July 12-13	
Sherbrooke, N.S., Andover, N.B.,	Atlantic salmon Speckled trout Speckled trout	Yearlings... Fingerlings... 4 years...	50 200 6	Grand Falls..... Grand Falls..... Florenceville.....	Sept. 6-7 Sept. 6-7 Sept. 6-7
Fredericton, N.B.,	Atlantic salmon Atlantic salmon Speckled trout Speckled trout	Fingerlings... 1 year... 1 year... 4 years...	24 20 6	Florenceville..... Florenceville..... Florenceville.....	Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7
Saint John, N.B.,	Atlantic salmon Atlantic salmon Brown trout Rainbow trout Speckled trout Speckled trout	Fingerlings... Adults... 1 year... 2 years... Fingerlings... Fingerlings... 1 year... 2 years...	7 2 3 30 35 4 3	Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John.....	Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21 Sept. 9-21
St. Stephen, N.B.,	Atlantic salmon Brown trout Speckled trout	Yearlings... 2 years... Fingerlings...	13 6 80	Saint John..... Saint John..... Saint John.....	Aug. 19-20 Aug. 19-20 Aug. 19-20
Woodstock, N.B.,	Atlantic salmon Speckled trout Speckled trout Speckled trout Speckled trout	Yearlings... 3 years... Fingerlings... Yearlings... 2 years... 4 years...	12 4 12 12 6	Florenceville..... Florenceville..... Florenceville..... Florenceville..... Florenceville.....	Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7 Sept. 2-7

EGGS, FRY, FINGERLINGS, AND OLDER FISH ON HAND, DECEMBER 28, 1957

Establishment	Species	Eggs	Fry	Fingerlings	1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years and older	Total by Species	Total by Hatchery
										427
Antigonish, N.S.	Brown trout.....	454,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	465,319	465,319
	Lake trout.....	95,205	.....	15,995	9,228	5,189	.....	.....	95,205	95,205
	Speckled trout.....	1,933,265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,013,677	2,574,201
Bedford.....	Atlantic salmon.....	989,443	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	989,443	989,443
	Brown trout.....	103,957	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,636,143	2,829,543
	Speckled trout.....	1,636,143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,311,060	1,323,134
Cobequid.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,246,652	.....	76,482	.....	933	.....	.....	2,657,025	4,111,219
	Brown trout.....	130,127	.....	24,145	2,373	1,860	.....	.....	79,040	79,040
	Speckled trout.....	2,628,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,715	33,715
Grand Lake.....	Atlantic salmon.....	22,360	.....	79,040	.....	960	.....	.....	31,915	31,915
	Sebago salmon.....	.....	.....	8,435	1,960	.....	.....	.....	86,109	86,109
	Speckled trout.....	.....	.....	31,915	.....	.....	.....	.....	161,869	247,978
Kéjimkukik	Atlantic salmon.....	.....	.....	86,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brown trout.....	161,869	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lindlof.....	Atlantic salmon.....	193,346	.....	165,110	.....	995	.....	.....	165,110	165,110
	Brown trout.....	94,155	.....	5,345	.....	795	.....	.....	199,686	199,686
	Rainbow trout.....	3,849,143	.....	15,000	3,000	1,200	.....	.....	3,868,343	4,233,934
Margarree.....	Speckled trout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Atlantic salmon.....	889,596	.....	66,645	.....	2,518	.....	.....	956,241	956,241
	Speckled trout.....	2,837,907	.....	39,905	7,842	.....	.....	.....	2,888,232	3,844,473
Middleton.....	Atlantic salmon.....	47,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,904	47,904
	Lake trout.....	94,155	.....	94,155	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,155	94,155
	Speckled trout.....	1,716,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,716,367	1,858,426
Yarmouth.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,390,256	.....	74,973	1,650	764	.....	1,090	1,397,973	1,397,973
	Brown trout.....	792,776	.....	4,000	85,032	.....	.....	.....	877,828	877,828
	Speckled trout.....	.....	.....	68,425	5,000	525	668	.....	1,738,865	1,738,865
Charlo, N.B.	Atlantic salmon.....	1,670,440	.....	5,000	525	668	.....	.....	897,703	2,636,568
	Speckled trout.....	891,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Florenceville.....	Lake trout.....	1,269,600	.....	174,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443,800	1,443,800
	Sebago salmon.....	21,175	.....	21,000	4,680	2,230	.....	.....	2,21,175	2,21,175
.....	Speckled trout.....	2,845,814	.....	21,000	4,680	2,230	.....	.....	2,873,724	4,338,699

EGGS, FRY, FINGERLINGS, AND OLDER FISH ON HAND, DECEMBER 28, 1957—Conc.

Establishment	Species	Eggs	Fry	Fingerlings	1 year	2 years	3 years	5 years and older	Total by Species	Total by Hatchery
Grand Falls.....	Atlantic salmon.....	1,397,439	19,000	106,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,503,837	168,523
	Lake trout.....	149,523	.....	3,999	4,185	.....	.....	.....	1,736,727	3,409,087
	Speckled trout.....	1,728,543	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,509,167	5,509,167
Miramichi.....	Atlantic salmon.....	5,425,150	.....	84,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arctic char.....	6,658	.....	73,080	.....	36,226	.....	.....	6,658	122,830
Saint John.....	Atlantic salmon.....	13,524	.....	.....	.....	465	.....	.....	352,316	352,316
	Brown trout.....	351,851	.....	.....	7,167	.....	.....	.....	7,167	7,167
	Rainbow trout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106,433	106,433
Kelly's Pond.....	Sebago salmon.....	106,433	.....	.....	15,107	3,016	.....	.....	7,211,311	7,806,715
	Speckled trout.....	7,193,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,412,575	1,412,575
	Atlantic salmon.....	462,641	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	462,641	1,875,216
Speckled trout.....	1,412,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,770,457	47,770,457
	46,220,074	119,000	1,336,604	77,408	15,854	427	1,090	47,770,457	47,770,457	47,770,457

DISTRIBUTIONS

Key to Abbreviations

Species

A	Atlantic salmon	d	Advanced fry
B	Brown trout	1	No. 1 fingerlings
C	Arctic char	2	No. 2 fingerlings
G	Lake trout	3	No. 3 fingerlings
L	Landlocked or Sebago salmon	4	No. 4 fingerlings
R	Rainbow trout	5	No. 5 fingerlings
S	Speckled trout	f	Yearlings
		g	Two years
		h	Three years
		k	Older fish

Stages of Development

a	Green eggs	d	Advanced fry
b	Eyed eggs	1	No. 1 fingerlings
c	Fry	2	No. 2 fingerlings

Classifications

Advanced Fry: Fish for a period of two weeks following complete absorption of the yolk sac.

Fingerlings:

- No. 1 From two to eight weeks after complete absorption of the yolk sac.
- No. 2 From eight to fourteen weeks after complete absorption of the yolk sac.
- No. 3 From fourteen to twenty weeks after complete absorption of the yolk sac.
- No. 4 From twenty to twenty-six weeks after complete absorption of the yolk sac.
- No. 5 From twenty-six weeks to one year from date of hatch.

NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish Fish Culture Station

Antigonish County—

Afton River—15,000 S1.
Delhanty Lake—20,000 S1.
Dunn's Lake—400 Sh.
Linwood Lake—5,000 S2.
Lochaber Lake—48,247 G1, 41,135 G2.
Copper Lake—600 Sf.
MacMillan Lake—10,000 S1, 400 Sh.
Middleton Lake—15,000 S1.
Maryvale Brook—10,000 S3.
North Lake—10,000 S1.
North River—10,000 S1.
Pomquet River—
Black River—15,000 S1.
Glenroy River—20,000 S1, 1,000 Sf.
Meadow Green River—15,000 S1, 1,000 Sf.
Springfield Brook—10,000 S1.
South River—15,000 A1, 75,000 S1, 10,000 S3, 1,396 Sf, 1,000 Sg.
Big Brook—10,000 S3.
MacDonald Lake—10,000 S1, 500 Sg, 350 Sk.
Pinevale Brook—10,000 S1.
Pinevale Lake—10,000 S1, 1,000 Sg, 350 Sk.
Polson Brook—25,000 S1.
South River Lake—1,500 Sf, 2,444 Sg.
West River—65,000 S1, 20,000 S2, 10,000 S3, 1,000 Sf, 400 Sh.
Beaver Meadow River—15,000 S1, 2,000 Sf.
Brierly Brook—10,000 S3.
Gaspereaux Lake—15,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 1,000 Sf, 600 Sh.
James River—10,000 A1, 1,000 Sf, 400 Sh.
MacInnis Lake—10,000 S1.
MacLeans Lake—1,000 Sf.
St. Joseph Lake—15,000 S1, 2,000 Sf, 400 Sh.

Guysborough County—

Black Lake—10,000 S2.
Canter Lake—10,000 S1.
Cole Harbour—
Cooee Coffre Lake—15,000 S1.
Dobson Lake—30,000 S1.
Country Harbour River—15,000 A1.
Archibald Lake—10,000 S3.
Eight Island Lake—20,000 S1.
Hurley Lake—10,000 S1.
Jones Lake—15,000 S1.
Pringle Lake—15,000 S1, 500 Sf, 600 Sh.
Donahue Lake—50,000 S1, 4,100 Sf.
Doyle's Lake—400 Sf.
Ecum Secum River—15,000 A1, 30,000 S2.
Ash Lake—300 Sf.
Spider Lake—300 Sf.
Fitzgerald Lake—10,000 S2.

Fougere Lake—10,000 S1.
Gegoggan Lake—15,000 S1, 2,000 Sf.
Goldbrook Lake—10,000 S1.
Goose Harbour Lake—10,000 S3.
Guysborough River—10,000 S1, 600 Bh, 115 Bk
Cudahy Lake—15,000 S1.
Meagher Lake—10,000 S1.
Harbour Boucher River—
Jellows Lake—30,000 S1.
Morrison Lake—20,000 S1.
Hawbolt Lake—10,000 S2.
Hazel Hill Lake—15,000 S1.
Indian Harbour Lakes—104,225 B2, 33,912 B4.
Liscomb River—10,000 A1.
Bear Lake—10,000 S3.
Big Gaspereaux Lake—2,000 Sf.
Mitchell Lake—10,000 S2.
Loon Lake—10,000 S3.
MacPherson Lake—20,000 S1.
Manassette Lake—10,000 S1.
Nichersons Lake—10,000 S2.
St. Mary's River—
Archibald Lake—250 Sf.
East River St. Mary's—80,000 A1, 20,000 A2, 5,470 Af.
Taylor Lake—10,000 S1.
Trout Lake—15,000 S2.
Two Mile Lake—10,000 S1, 350 Sh, 450 Sk.
MacDonald Lake—250 Sf.
MacIntosh Lake—10,000 S3.
Sherbrooke Lake—20,000 S2, 600 Sf.
West River St. Mary's—70,000 A1, 40,000 A2, 5,000 Af.
Chisholm Lake—500 Sf.
Hardwood Lake—10,000 S2.
Twin Lakes—10,000 S3.
Whidden Lake—10,000 S2.
Salmon River—10,000 A1, 15,000 S1, 1,000 Sf.
Beaver Dam Lake—10,000 S1.
Glencove Lake—10,000 S1.
Lawlor Lake—10,000 S3.
Narrow Lake—16,000 S1, 1,500 Sf.
Porter River—15,000 S1, 1,000 Sf.
Priest Lake—10,000 S2.
Square Lake—10,000 S3.
Sullivan Lake—15,000 S1.
White's Lake—10,000 S3.
Seal Harbour Lake—15,000 S1.
South River Lake—
Giants Lake—40,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 300 Sg.
Kennedy Lake—10,000 S1.
MacInnis Lake—10,000 S1, 150 Sg, 150 Sh.
Three Mile Lake—15,000 S2.
Watson Lake—10,000 S2.
Whistle Lake—10,000 S2.

Antigonish Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Pictou County—	Sutherland River—5,000 S2.
Barney's River—15,000 A1, 15,000 S1.	West River—10,000 A2, 5,000 S2.
Brora Lake—15,000 S2.	Bezanson Lake—10,000 S3.
Haggart's Lake—10,000 S2.	Roger Hill Brook—5,000 S3.
East River—10,000 A1, 50,000 S1.	
Calder Lake—15,000 S2, 200 Sf.	
Grant's Lake—400 Sf.	Atlantic Salmon 350,470
MacLellan's Brook—10,000 S1.	Brown Trout 138,852
MacPherson Lake—5,000 S2.	Lake Trout 89,382
West Branch Lake—5,000 S2.	Speckled Trout 1,444,040
French River—10,000 A2.	
Middle River—10,000 A2.	Total 2,022,744

Bedford Fish Culture Station

Colchester County— Stewiacke River—15,000 B4.	Tucker Lake—7,200 S1. Vinigar Lake—11,060 S1.
Guysborough County— Moser River— Boggy Lake—9,630 S1. Eagle Lake—13,125 S1. Melopesketch Lake—9,630 S1. Sloans Lake—7,200 S1.	Hants County— Cameron Lake—11,060 S1. Lacey Lake—13,460 S1. Lewis Lake—10,800 S1. McGrath Lake—7,200 S1. Noel Lake—7,200 S1. Piggot and Lily Lake—14,400 S1. Sackville River—10,800 S1. West Lake—13,125 S1. Withrow Lake—7,200 S1.
Halifax County— Conrod Lake—9,630 S1. Cousins Lake—7,200 S1. First Lake—7,200 S1. Gibraltar Lake—13,125 S1. Goose Lake—7,200 S1. Ingram River—20,140 A2, 11,000 A4. Kidson Lake—9,630 S1. Lake Alma—11,060 S1. Lake Williams—7,200 S1. Lewis Lake—8,000 S1. Little River Lake—13,125 S1. Long Lake—13,125 S1. Marshall Flowage—10,000 B4. Moose Cove Lake—7,200 S1. Nine Mile River—60,220 A2, 9,890 A3, 14,000 A4. Sackville River—40,080 A2, 49,880 A3, 7,000 A4. Salmon River, Echo Lake—20,140 A2, 63,960 A3. Scraggy Lake—7,200 S1. Seal Lake—7,200 S1. Taylor Bay Lake—7,200 S1. Three Bridges—9,630 S1.	Lunenburg County— East River—25,973 A1, 32,680 A2, 20,640 A3, 7,000 A4. Collander Lake—12,060 S1. Mill and Rockey Lake—9,630 S1. Timber Lake—6,400 S1. Gold River—71,810 A2, 128,600 A3, 7,000 A4. Clarke Lake—9,630 S1. Martin River—19,190 A2, 20,640 A3. Caribou Lake—7,200 S1. Spondo Lake—7,200 S1. Middle River—15,000 B4. Mushamush Lake—9,630 S1. Sims Lake—9,630 S1.
	Atlantic Salmon 629,853 Brown Trout 40,000 Speckled Trout 369,395
	Total 1,039,248

Cobequid Fish Culture Station

Colchester County—
 Bass River—45,000 Sd, 20,000 S3.
 British Lake—14,000 S3.
 Beaver Brook—10,000 S2.
 Chiganois River—15,000 S2, 12,000 S3.
 Farm Lake—4,500 S3.
 Galloping Brook—8,000 S2.
 Clear Lake—3,500 S3.
 Debert River—45,000 Sd.
 Economy River—15,000 A3.
 Economy Lake—27,000 S2.
 Newton Lake—25,000 S1, 10,000 S3.
 Simpson Lake—8,000 S2, 10,000 S3,
 40,000 Sd, 500 Sh.
 Folly River—15,000 A3, 1,849 Af.
 Folly Lake—30,000 S1, 8,000 S3, 885 Sf,
 500 Sh.
 French River—30,000 S1, 8,000 S3.
 Hart Lake—10,000 S3, 45,000 Sd.
 Irving Lake—5,000 S3.
 Irwin Lake—5,000 S3.
 North River East Branch—500 Sf.

Cobequid Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Colchester County—Conc.

Portapique River—10,000 A3, 35,000 S1, 6,000 S3.
 Gamble Lake—8,000 S3.
 Silica Lake—12,000 S1.
 Salmon River—15,000 A3, 2,000 Af.
 Shatter Lake—3,000 S3, 250 Sf.
 Tote Lake—6,000 S3.
 Waugs River—36,000 B3, 111 Bk.

Cumberland County—

Annabelle Brook—250 Sf.
 Apple River—15,000 A3.
 Fox River—10,000 S2, 16,000 S3.
 Hackmatack Lake—1,000 S2.
 Little Lake—4,000 S2.
 Maccan River—25,000 A3, 2,000 Af, 1,500 Sf.
 Cleveland Lake—400 Sf.
 Fordyce Brook—10,000 S2.
 Harrison Lake—17,300 B3, 112 Bk.
 Lawrence Brook—15,000 Sd.
 South Brook—12,000 S1.
 McLellan Brook—20,000 S1.
 Parrsboro River—
 Leaks Lake—400 Sh.
 MacAloney Lake—200 Sh.
 Portapique River—
 Fountain Lake—10,000 S2, 8,000 S3.
 Isaac Lake—10,000 S2, 15,000 Sd, 350 Sg.
 Newfoundland Lake—5,000 S2, 5,000 S3, 15,000 Sd, 400 Sf, 90 Sg, 256 Sh.
 Otter Lake—4,000 S2.
 Sutherlands Lake—10,000 S2, 10,000 S3, 30,000 Sd, 1,151 Sf, 500 Sh.

Pugwash River—

Doherty Brook—6,000 S2.
 Webb Lake—2,000 S1.
 River Hebert—30,000 Sd.
 River Philip—53,000 A3, 7,833 Af, 10,000 S3.
 Black River—27,000 Sd.
 Mountain Brook—12,000 S1.
 Polly Brook—12,000 Sd.
 Sugarloaf Brook—20,000 Sd, 5,000 S3.
 River Philip West Branch—4,000 S3, 20,000 Sd.

Poison Lake—3,000 S2.

Shinimicas River—10,000 A3.

Brownell Brook—8,000 S2.

Tidnish River—15,000 S2.

Wallace River—15,000 A3, 2,000 Af, 45,000 S1, 12,000 S2, 27,250 S3, 45,000 Sd, 1,550 Sf.

Wallace River, West Branch—10,000 S2, 18,500 S3, 45,000 Sd.

Westmorland County—

Carter's Brook—6,000 S2.
 Silver Lake—10,000 S2, 29,000 S3, 1,000 Sf, 500 Sg.

Tantramar River—

Jenks Brook—9,000 S3.

North Brook—5,000 S2.

Robinson Brook—12,000 S2, 4,000 S3.

Ward's Pond—5,000 S2.

Atlantic Salmon.....	188,682
Brown Trout.....	53,523
Speckled Trout.....	1,185,932
Total.....	1,428,137

Coldbrook Fish Culture Station

Annapolis County—

Cranberry Lake—25,000 R2.
 Rumsey (Ramsey) Lake—25,000 R2.
 Zwicker Lake—32,325 R2, 6,000 R5.

Hants County—

Avon River—
 Armstrong Lake—5,000 S4.
 North Canoe Lake—8,000 S5.
 Panuke Lake—15,000 S5.
 Valley Lake—4,000 S5.

Kings County—

Blue Mountain Lake—2,000 S4.
 Cornwallis River—10,000 B4.
 Farm Brook—1,500 S5.
 McGee Lake—4,000 S4.
 Mill Brook—1,000 S3, 2,000 S5.
 Silver Lake—2,500 S3.
 Tupper Lake—4,500 S3.
 Crooked Lake—4,000 S5.
 Gaspereaux River—
 Murphy Lake—6,000 S3.
 North River—6,000 S5.
 Sunken Lake—25,000 R4.
 LaHave River—
 Hardwood Lake—10,000 S3.

Lake Paul Stream—6,000 S5.

Lake George—8,000 S4, 6,000 S5.

Loon Lake—8,000 S4, 7,000 S5.

Minas Basin—

Bass Creek—1,000 S3.

Canard River—6,500 S3.

Habitan River—9,000 S3.

Pereau Creek—1,000 S3.

Rand's Pond—200 S2.

Lunenburg County—

Card Lake—14,000 S5.

East River—

Bazanson Lake—5,000 S5.

Mill Lake—4,000 S5.

Frayne Lake—8,000 R4.

Gold River—

Christie Lake—4,000 S5.

Duck Lake—4,000 S5.

Harris Lake—7,000 S5.

Horseshoe Lake—4,000 S5.

Indian Lake—5,000 S5.

Lewis Lake—6,000 S5.

McGinnis Lake—4,000 S5.

Never-Tell Lake—4,000 S5.

Ramsay Lake—7,000 S5.

Round Lake—4,000 S5.

Coldbrook Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Lunenburg County—Conc.	Sherbrooke Lake—80,500 G2, 8,000 R4.
Gold River—Conc.	Sand Lake—25,000 R2, 6,000 R5.
Seffern Lake—4,000 S5.	Sherbrooke River—4,000 R5.
Wallback Lake—8,000 S4.	
Gull Lake—3,000 S5.	
Middle River—	Brown Trout..... 10,000
Cress Lake—5,000 S5.	Lake Trout..... 80,500
Millett Lake—5,000 S5.	Rainbow Trout..... 164,325
Nine Mile Lake—4,000 S5.	Speckled Trout..... 234,200
Whitney Lake—5,000 S5.	
	Total..... 489,025

Grand Lake Fish Culture Station

Colchester County—	Shubenacadie River—
Stewiacke River—20,000 A3, 15,000 A4.	Cranberry Lake—1,000 Sf.
Halifax County—	Grand Lake—8,977 Lf, 312 Lh, 143 Lk.
Brine Lake—1,000 Sf.	MacMillan's Lake—1,000 Sf.
Eagle Lake—1,000 Sf.	Rawdon River—20,000 A3, 15,000 A4, 10,000 Af.
Frying Pan Lake—1,000 Sf.	Springfield Lake—2,000 Sf.
Green Lake—2,000 Sf.	Tangier River—20,000 A4, 5,000 Af.
Hosier River—	Granite Lake—1,000 Sf.
Five Island Lake—2,000 Sf.	Miller Lake—1,000 Sf.
Long Lake—2,000 Sf.	Trout Lake—1,000 Sf.
Little Salmon River—40,000 A3.	Upper Trout Lake—1,000 Sf.
Long Lake—1,000 Sf.	West River—35,000 A4, 10,000 Af.
McGrath Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Moser River—	
Bear Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Kelly Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Murphy or Scott Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Musquodoboit Harbour—	
Big Shaw Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Francis Nose Isl. Lake—200 Sf.	
Grand Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Higgins Lake—1,000 Sf.	
McCaffrey Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Musquodoboit River—35,000 A4, 23,000 Af.	
West Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Nine Mile River—	
Fraser's Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Half Mile Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Salmon River—20,000 A4.	
Bell Lake—1,000 Sf.	
Sandy Lake—2,000 Sf.	
Ship Harbour River—40,000 A4, 4,000 Af.	
	Hants County—
	Cameron Lake—1,000 Sf.
	Kennetcool River—40,000 A3.
	Long Lake—500 Sf.
	Three Corner Lake—400 Sf.
	Lunenburg County—
	Bayswater Lake—500 Sf.
	East River—9,000 Af.
	Little Square Lake—1,500 Sf.
	Little Whitford Lake—1,000 Sf.
	Mill Cove Lake—1,500 Sf.
	Mill Lake—2,000 Sf.
	Spectacle Lake—1,500 Sf.
	Atlantic Salmon..... 361,000
	Sebago Salmon..... 9,432
	Speckled Trout..... 47,100
	Total..... 417,532

Kejimkujik Fish Culture Station

Annapolis County—	Kejimkujik Lake—12,000 B3, 43,792 B4.
Annapolis River—20,000 A1, 30,000 A2, 111,000 A3.	Munroe Lake—2,000 S4.
Round Hill River—12,000 A3, 30,091 A4.	Perch Lake—2,000 S4.
Bustin Lake—2,000 S4.	Pike Brook—2,000 S4.
Eleven Mile Brook—2,000 S4.	Westward River—2,500 S4.
Lequille River—24,000 A3.	
Lamb Lake—32,000 A2, 32,000 A3.	
Little River—2,000 S4.	
Twin Lakes—2,000 S4.	
McLellan Lake—2,000 S4.	
Mersey River—2,000 S4.	
Boot Lake—2,000 S4.	
Fisher Lake—2,000 S4.	
	Kings County—
	Annapolis River—20,000 A1.
	Fales Brook—20,000 A1.
	Lunenburg County—
	Blysterner Lake—5,000 S3.
	LaHave River—40,334 Af.
	East River—10,000 Af.

Kejimkujik Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Lunenburg County—Conc.
LaHave River—Conc.
Forties River—20,000 A1.
Gully Brook—20,000 A1.
Ohio River—5,366 Af.
West Lake—3,000 S3.
Sherbrooke River—20,000 A1.
North Branch LaHave River—20,000 A1, 60,000 A2, 8,884 Af.
Indian Falls—20,000 A1, 60,000 A2.
Indian Lake—56,000 A2, 2,500 S3.
Solomon Brook—20,000 A1.
West Branch LaHave River—6,000 S3.
Rhyno Lake—6,000 S3.
Lake William—2,500 S3.
Naas Lake—3,000 S3.
New Canada Lake—2,500 S3.
Sucker Lake—3,000 S3.
Whetstone Lake—2,500 S3.

Queens County—	
Kejimkujik Lake—27,144 B3, 16,000 B4, 6, Bk, 7,000 S4.	
Grafton Brook—4,000 S4.	
Grafton Lake—4,000 S4.	
Minard's Brook—2,000 S4.	
Medway River—	
Collins Lake—2,000 S4.	
Dolliver Lake—2,000 S4.	
Harmony Lake—2,000 S4.	
Little Ponhook Lake—2,000 S4.	
Pollock Lake—2,000 S4.	
Tupper Lake—4,000 S4.	
Atlantic Salmon.....	691,675
Brown Trout.....	98,942
Speckled Trout.....	91,500
Total.....	882,117

Lindloff Fish Culture Station

Cape Breton County—
Beaver Dam—1,000 S5.
Campbell Pond—5,000 S5.
East Bay—
Gillies Lake—16,000 S3.
Mac Adam Lake—8,000 S4.
Ferguson Pond—2,000 S5.
Gabarus Lake—12,000 S3, 8,000 S5.
Hardy's Lake—6,000 S4.
Lever's Lake—3,699 Rf.
Grand Lake—8,000 S3, 6,000 S4.
Jackson Lake—800 Sf.
Kilkenny Lake—42,000 B3, 2,136 Bf.
Lingan Brook—35,000 B2.
MacIntyre Lake—4,000 S5.
MacMillan Lake—2,000 S4.
Mira River—
Duker Lake—5,000 S4.
Mira Bay—
Catalogne Lake—10,000 S3.
Gaspereaux River—5,000 B5.
Loon Lake—7,000 S4.
MacCormick Lake—7,000 S4.
Salmon River—23,000 B2, 118,750 B3, 6,000 B4, 2,500 Bf.
North West Brook—20,000 B2.
Pottle Lake—8,000 S4.
Round Lake—6,000 S4.
South West Brook—20,000 B2.
Stewart Lake—6,000 S4.
Sydney River—
Blackett Lake—20,000 S3.
Meadow Brook—50,000 S1.

Inverness County—
Presqu'ile Lake—2,000 Sf.

Richmond County—
Black River—60,000 S1.
Buchanan Lake—8,000 S3.
Bras D'Or Lakes—4,284 Sg, 927 Sh.
Indian Lake—10,000 S2.
MacDonald Lake—15,000 S2.

MacKenzie Lake—15,000 S3.	
MacNab Lake—5,000 S3.	
Mary Ann's Lake—5,000 S3.	
River Tom—40,000 S1.	
Scott Brook—25,000 S1.	
L'Archeveque Cove—	
Ferguson Lake—15,000 S3.	
Grand River—50,000 A3, 19,864 Af.	
Barren Hill Lake—10,000 S3.	
Loch Lomond Lake—33,000 S3, 5,000 Sf.	
L'Ardoise (Atlantic Ocean)—	
Rockdale Lake—20,000 S1.	
Madame Island—	
Benoit's Pond—200 Sg.	
Forest Lake—4,000 S3.	
Grand Lake—24,000 S2, 2,283 Sf.	
Latimore Lake—5,000 S4.	
Mannette Lake—1,000 S3.	
Potties Lake—20,000 S2.	
Shaw Lake—20,000 S2.	
River Inhabitants—25,000 A3, 8,000 Af.	
River Tillard—	
Kytes Lake—16,000 S2.	
Lindloff Lake—4,500 Rf.	
Mill Lake—15,000 S3.	
Thompson Lake—5,000 S3.	
Victoria County—	
Clyburn Brook—3,000 Sf.	
Corney Brook—1,000 Sf.	
Freshwater Lake—10,000 Sf.	
Jigging Cove Pond—2,000 Sf.	
Wreck Beach Pond—1,000 Sf.	
Atlantic Salmon.....	102,864
Brown Trout.....	274,386
Rainbow Trout.....	8,199
Speckled Trout.....	600,494
Total.....	985,943

Margaree Fish Culture Station

<i>Inverness County</i> —	Collins Brook—75,000 A1, 20,000 S1.
Bras D'Or Lake—	McDonnell Brook—75,000 A1, 5,000 S3.
MacKenzie Brook—15,000 S1.	Pembroke Lake—25,000 S1, 6,000 S3, 300 Sg.
Skye Brook—20,000 S1, 5,000 S4.	Plateau Brook—2,000 S3.
Brigend Brook—20,000 S1.	Port Hood Island Lake—10,000 S1.
Cheticamp Lake Trail—2,000 S3.	Presqu'ile Brook—1,000 Sf.
Cheticamp River—75,000 A1, 70,000 Ad,	Presqu'ile Lake—1,000 S3, 360 Sg.
20,361 Af.	River Denys—
Corney Brook—2,000 S5, 1,000 Sf, 134 Sg,	Brigend Brook—6,000 S3.
166 Sh.	Glen Brook—20,000 S1.
French Mountain Lake—2,000 S3, 256 Sg,	MacPherson Brook—25,000 S1, 6,500 S4.
194 Sh.	River Inhabitants—
Grand Etang Brook—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3.	McColl Brook—20,000 S1, 6,000 S3.
Lac Du Rosseau—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3.	Rough Brook—6,000 S3.
McDonnell Lake—10,000 S1.	Strathlorne Brook—20,000 S1, 5,000 S3.
Mull River—70,000 Ad.	
North East Margaree River—13,151 Af.	<i>Victoria County</i> —
Big Brook—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3, 5,000 S5.	Aspy River—75,000 A1, 14,528 Af.
Black Rock Pool—75,000 A1.	Giffin Lake—10,000 S1, 1,000 S3, 50 Sg.
Carroll Pond—1,500 S3.	Morrison Lake—20,000 S1, 5,000 S3, 6
Coady Brook—5,000 S3.	Sf.
Cranton Bridge Pool—75,000 A1.	Barachois River—25,000 S1, 3,000 S3.
Egypt Brook—10,000 S3.	Bras D'Or Lake—
Forest Glen Brook—75,000 A1, 10,000 S3,	Baddeck River—150,000 A1, 75,000 Ad,
5,000 S5.	5,000 S3.
Hatchery Pool—80,000 A1.	Farquhar Angus Brook—15,000 S1,
Ingraham Brook—20,000 S1, 6,000 S3,	2,500 S3.
5,000 S5, 1,297 Sg.	Middle River—165,000 Ad.
Lake O'Law Brook—8,500 S3.	Beaver Brook—20,000 S1, 2,500 S3.
Lake O'Law—4,000 S3, 8,000 S4, 660	Black Brook—20,000 S1, 2,500 S3.
Sf, 115 Sg.	Cold Brook—20,000 S1, 2,500 S3.
Lake O'Law (Lower)—4,000 S3.	Gillis Brook—15,000 S1.
Lake O'Law (Upper)—4,000 S3, 300 Sg.	Indian Brook—20,000 S1, 2,500 S3.
Levis Brook—5,000 S3.	Washabuck River—20,000 S1, 8,000 S4.
MacDonald Brook—5,000 S5.	Freshwater Lake—18,000 S5.
MacLeod Brook—20,000 S1, 5,000 S5.	Ingonish River—75,000 A1.
Mancini Pond—200 Sg.	Little Narrows Pond—600 Sg.
Marsh Brook—4,000 S3, 5,000 S5.	Mary Ann Brook—2,000 Sf.
Murray Brook—10,000 S1.	North River—75,000 A1, 75,000 Ad.
Rock Pool—75,000 A1.	Church Brook—25,000 S1, 3,000 S3.
Ross Bridge Pool—75,000 A1.	Tarbot Lake—25,000 S1, 1,000 S3.
Salt Brook—2,000 S3, 5,000 S5.	
Watson Brook—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3,	<i>Atlantic Salmon</i> 1,633,040
3,000 S5.	<i>Speckled Trout</i> 808,285
<i>South West Margaree River</i> —	
Captain Allan Brook—75,000 A1.	Total..... 2,441,325

Mersey Fish Culture Station

<i>Lunenburg County</i> —	Halfway Brook—1,000 S1.
Beck Lake—6,000 S1, 2,500 S5.	Herring Cove Lake—7,500 S1, 2,500 S5.
Covey Lake—6,000 S1.	Louis Lake—4,000 S2, 1,000 S5.
Crouse Lake—6,000 S1, 2,500 S5.	McAlpine Brook—1,000 S1.
Hirtle Pond—6,000 S1.	Medway River—70,000 A1, 63,500 A4.
Huey Lake—2,000 S4.	Dean Brook—1,000 S1, 1,000 S4.
Naas Lake—6,000 S1.	Fifteen Mile Brook—1,000 S4.
Petite River—40,000 A1.	Salter's Brook—1,000 S1.
Branch Lake—6,000 S1.	Wentworth Brook—3,000 S1.
Fancy Lake—6,000 S1.	Mersey River—15,000 A1, 12,850 A4,
Randall Lake—50,000 Sd.	12,000 S1, 3,000 S2.
Romkey Pond—6,000 S1.	Bar Pond—1,000 S4.
Stonehurst Pond—500 S5.	Deep Brook Head Pond—7,500 S1, 12,000
<i>Queens County</i> —	S2.
Calf Pen Brook—1,000 S1, 2,500 S4.	Lower Great Brook—47,000 B1, 5,000 B4
Five Rivers—1,000 S1.	25,900 B5, 5,000 S1.

Mersey Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Queens County—Conc.
 Mersey River—Conc.
 Mersey River No. 3 Head Pond—16,000
 B5.
 Ten Mile Lake—4,000 \$1.
 Mitchells Brook—3,000 \$1.

Shelburne County—
 East Brook—8,000 \$1.
 Jordan River—12,000 \$1.
 Four Mile Brook—3,500 \$4.
 Misery Lake Brook—3,000 \$1.

Mollin's Ponds—5,000 \$5.
 Ogdens Brook—8,000 \$1.
 Tom Tigney River—13,000 \$1.
 Wall Lake—9,000 \$1, 1,040 \$5.
 Wall Lake Brook—1,000 \$1.

Atlantic Salmon	201,350
Brown Trout	93,900
Speckled Trout	245,040
Total	540,290

Middleton Fish Culture Station

Annapolis County—
 Annapolis River—12,600 \$2, 7,000 \$5.
 Bloody Creek—1,300 \$4.
 Evans Brook—11,700 \$1.
 Fed Lake—7,000 \$4.
 Gothier's Pond—1,000 \$2.
 Katy or Caty Lake—8,400 \$2, 7,500 \$4.
 Little River—10,000 \$1, 8,000 \$5.
 Morton Brook—2,500 \$5.
 Nictaux River—20,000 \$1, 16,800 \$2,
 4,000 \$4, 3,000 \$5.
 Albany Brook—925 \$4.
 Benjamin or East Lake—8,400 \$2.
 Connell Lake—10,000 \$1.
 Curl Hole Flowage—9,190 \$1, 7,000 \$4.
 McGill Lake—24,000 \$1, 8,400 \$2,
 5,000 \$4.
 North Lake—200 \$4.
 Private Brook—20,000 \$1, 5,000 \$5.
 Quilty Lake—10,000 \$1.
 Scrag Lake—9,000 \$3.
 Shannon River—20,000 \$1.
 Skunk Lake—500 \$4.
 Stoddardt Brook—3,000 \$5.
 Trout Brook—2,000 \$5.
 Trout Lake—8,400 \$2.
 Paradise Brook—7,200 \$2, 7,000 \$4.
 Parker Brook—4,200 \$2.
 Skull Lake—1,400 \$4.
 Slocomb Brook—2,500 \$5.
 Waterloo Lake—10,000 \$1.
 Bear River—
 Baillie Lake—8,400 \$2, 6,000 \$4.
 Beeler Lake—2,000 \$4.
 Lake Mulgrave—14,000 \$4.
 Nigger Line Brook—1,735 \$4.
 Power Lot Brook—1,500 \$4.
 Sundown Lake—8,400 \$2, 7,000 \$4.
 Upper Mink Lake—8,400 \$2.
 LaHave River—12,600 \$2, 3,500 \$4.
 Freeman or Springfield Lake—4,311 \$4.
 Lake Pleasant—12,000 \$1.
 Lunenburg Lake—5,000 \$3.
 Sixty Brook—4,200 \$2.
 Springfield Brook—10,000 \$1.
 Thirty Lake—8,400 \$2.
 Upper Sixty Lake—7,200 \$2.
 Lake Frederick Brook—6,000 \$d.

Little Keyhole Lake—800 \$4.
 LeQuille River—
 Gibson Lake—6,500 \$1.
 Grand Lake—7,500 \$3.
 Lake LaRose—5,000 \$4.
 Lamb Lake—5,850 \$1, 3,500 \$4.
 Matthew's Lake—5,000 \$5.
 Mickey Hill Brook—5,850, \$1, 1,500 \$4.
 Ten Mile River—7,000 \$5.
 Medway River—
 Spectacle Lake—5,460 \$4.
 Wildcat Brook—770 \$4.
 Mersey River—
 Boot Lake—6,500 \$1, 7,000 \$4.
 Sandy Bottom Lake—5,000 \$5.
 Milbury Lake—8,400 \$2.
 Paradise Lake—16,800 \$2, 28,000 \$4.
 Sand Banks Brook—500 \$2.
 Sand Lake—8,400 \$2.
 Stoddard Brook—10,000 \$1.
 Young Lake—8,400 \$2.

Kings County—
 Annapolis River—20,000 \$1, 24,000 \$2,
 9,000 \$3, 12,500 \$4, 8,000 \$5.
 Fales Stream—10,000 \$1, 2,000 \$4.
 Mud Lake—1,000 \$4.
 South River—5,235 \$4.
 South River Lake—16,800 \$2.
 Walker Brook—2,500 \$5.
 Wiswal Brook—2,500 \$5.
 Zeke Brook—4,500 \$5.
 LaHave River—
 Armstrong Lake—7,500 \$3, 7,000 \$4.
 Spectacle Lake—6,000 \$4.
 Lake Paul—13,600 \$3.
 North River—
 Lake Torment—6,500 \$1, 7,000 \$4.
 Mack Lake—5,850 \$1.
 Spectacle Lake—5,850 \$1.

Lunenburg County—
 LaHave River—20,000 \$1, 1,500 \$4, 8,000 \$5.
 North River—20,000 \$1, 5,000 \$4.
 Mack Lake—5,000 \$4.
 Trail's End Ranch—15,000 \$3.
 Total
 Speckled Trout

840,326

Yarmouth Fish Culture Station.

Digby County—	Bloody Creek—5,000 S2.
Annapolis Basin—	Dirty Creek—3,000 S2.
Acacia Brook—4,000 S1.	George A. Brook—2,000 S1.
Harris Lake—2,000 S4.	Goose Creek—7,000 S1.
Bear River—	Hamilton Branch—4,000 S2.
Barnes' Lake—3,000 S2.	Harper Lake—3,000 S5.
Hill Lake—5,000 S2.	Little Goose Creek—5,000 S1.
Loud Lake—3,000 S2.	McDonald Creek—3,000 S1.
Mill Lake—4,000 S2.	Potter's Run—2,000 S2.
East Branch Bear River—	Purdy Hill Brook—7,000 S1.
Lake LeMarchant—4,000 S4.	Salmon Creek—8,000 S1.
West Branch Bear River—	Spring Creek—4,000 S2.
Lake Jolly—6,000 S4.	Stalker's Run—6,000 S2.
Carleton River—	Thurston Creek—5,000 S1.
Bill John Lake—2,500 S5.	Downey's Brook—2,000 S1.
Payson's Meadow Brook—2,000 S1.	Forbes' Point Brook—8,000 S1.
Doctors' Lake—2,000 S1.	Fresh Brook—2,000 S1.
Lint Lake—2,000 S2.	Long Bridge Brook—3,000 S1.
Lucky Lake—6,000 S2.	Purney's Brook—3,000 S5.
Mallett's Pond—1,000 S2.	Roseway River—
Meteghan River—	Big Beech Hill Brook—3,000 S1, 800 S5.
Arthur's Lake—2,500 S5.	Clam Lake—26,000 B2, 2,500 B5.
Bear Lake Brook—3,000 S1.	Horseshoe Lake—40,000 B1.
Blackrador's Brook—2,000 S1.	Little Beech Hill Brook—3,000 S1.
Irishman's Brook—6,000 S1.	Mark's Brook—5,000 S1.
Gatien Thibeault Brook—3,000 S1.	Mill Creek—5,000 S1.
Lewis Lake—2,500 S5.	Pug Lake—24,000 B4, 2,500 B5.
Long Lake—2,500 S5.	Reeds Hill Brook—3,000 S1.
Third Lake Brook—3,000 S1.	Shag Harbour Brook—3,000 S5.
Victor's Mill Brook—2,000 S1.	Shelburne Harbour—
Mistake Lake—3,000 S4.	Birchtown Brook—7,000 S1.
St. Mary's Bay—	Black's Brook—3,000 S1.
Church Point Brook—1,000 S1.	Dexter's Lake Brook—1,000 S5.
Flagg or Wagner's Lake—2,000 S4.	
Gaudet's Mill Pond—5,000 S1.	Yarmouth County—
Grosses Coques River—6,000 S1.	Allan's Lake—4,000 S2.
Mill Brook—3,000 S1.	Annis River—
Long Island Brook—8,000 S2.	Big Brazil Lake—10,000 B2, 2,774 B5.
Salmon River—30,000 A1, 15,000 A4,	Brazil Lake Branch—20,000 B1.
14,852 A5, 28,099 Af.	Crosby's Brook—5,000 B1.
Boney's Lake—4,000 S5.	Gardener's Mill Pond—5,000 B2, 2,500 B5.
Dean's Brook—4,000 S5.	Hollyroad Brook—10,000 B1.
Hectanooga Lake—6,000 S5.	Hooper Lake—6,000 B5.
Springdale Brook—2,000 S1.	Lake Annis—14,000 B5.
Sissiboo River—	Lake Jessie—6,000 B5.
Amirault Lake—2,000 S3.	Little Brazil Lake—10,000 B2, 12,000 B5.
Andrew's Lake—3,000 S4.	Norwood Brook—15,000 B1.
Dunbar Brook—2,000 S1.	Saunders' Mill Brook—10,000 B1.
Everett Lake—3,000 S3.	
Mallett's Lake—2,000 S4.	Argyle River—
Snarl Lake—20,000 B2.	East River—
Wentworth Brook—	Frost's Pond—2,000 S4.
Meadow Brook—3,000 S1.	Moses Lake—2,000 S4.
Seven Pence Ha'penny Brook—2,000 S1.	Randall Lake—3,000 S4.
Toad Brook—2,000 S1.	Big Pubnico Lake—2,000 S4.
Shelburne County—	Carleton River—
Alvin's Brook—1,000 S5.	Hamilton Lake—12,000 S4.
Alvin's Lake—2,000 S5.	Nickerson's Brook—3,000 S1.
Barrington River—3,000 S5.	Pond Brook—3,000 S1.
Beaver Dam Brook—4,000 S1.	Richardson's Lake—2,000 S4.
Campbell Lake—3,000 S5.	Ryerson's Brook—3,000 S1.
Churchover Lake Branch—3,000 S5.	Sloan's Lake—2,000 S4.
Clyde River—30,000 A1, 15,000 A4,	Cedar Lake Brook—4,000 S1.
15,000 A5, 28,100 Af.	Chegoggan River—4,000 S2.
Barn Brook—1,000 S2.	Chegoggan Lake—4,000 S2.
Birch Hill Creek—4,000 S1.	Robbins Lake—2,000 S2.

Yarmouth Fish Culture Station.—Conc.

<i>Yarmouth County</i> —Conc.		
Sand Pond Brook—1,000 \$4.	Hanf's Brook—3,000 \$1.	
Tedford Lake—4,200 \$4.	Harris Lake—3,000 \$2.	
Tusket River—10,000 Af.	Little Meadow Brook—3,000 \$1.	
Barrio River—3,000 \$2.	Putty Road Brook—3,000 \$1.	
Beaver Lake—2,000 \$4.	Schoolhouse Brook—3,000 \$1.	
Big Meadow Brook—4,000 \$2.	Solomon's Lake—2,000 \$4.	
Burrell's Brook—4,000 \$2.	Sunday Lake—3,000 \$2.	
Clearwater Lake—4,000 \$2.		
Coldstream River—5,000 \$2.		
James Lake—4,000 \$2.	Atlantic Salmon.....	186,051
Kegeshook Lake—4,000 \$2.	Brown Trout.....	243,274
Grey's Brook—3,000 \$1.	Speckled Trout.....	397,000
	Total.....	826,325

NEW BRUNSWICK

Charlo Fish Culture Station.

<i>Gloucester County</i> —		Eight Mile Lake—5,000 S4.
Middle Lake—3,300 Sf.		Little Main Restigouche River—60,000
Middle River—30,000 A1.		A1, 65,000 A3.
Nipisiquit River—114,000 A1, 21,000 A2, 22,500 A3.		Upsalquitch River—200,000 A1, 21,000
Portage Lake—5,000 S4.		A2, 52,500 A3, 15,000 A4.
Tetagouche Lake—4,500 S4.		Island Lake—3,295 Sf, 168 Sh, 53 Sk.
Tracadie River—60,000 A1.		Meadow Brook Lake—3,365 Sf.
<i>Restigouche County</i> —		Murray Lake—240 Sf.
Bay of Chaleur—		North West Upsalquitch River—
Christopher Brook—3,000 S4.		12,700 Af.
Black Brook—3,000 S4.		South East Upsalquitch River—
Jacquet River—120,000 A1, 85,085 A3.		21,000 A2, 15,000 A3.
Louison River—3,000 S4.		Meadow Brook Lake—226 Sf.
Nash Creek—3,000 S4.		Tongue Lake—170 Sg.
Restigouche River—160,000 A1, 75,000 A3, 53,710 Af.		Walker Brook—6,000 S4.
Gunami Lake—5,000 S4.		Robinson Lake—100 Sh.
Kedgwick River—140,000 A1, 21,000 A2, 95,000 A3, 3,670 Af.		
		Atlantic Salmon..... 1,463,165
		Speckled Trout..... 48,417
		Total..... 1,511,582

Florenceville Fish Culture Station.

<i>Carleton County</i> —		Day Brook—10,000 Sd.
Colwell Brook—10,000 Sd.		Gin Brook—5,000 Sd.
Debec Brook—7,500 Sd.		Buttermilk Creek—10,000 Sd.
Eel River—		Guisiguit River—
Asphalte Lake—1,200 Sf, 300 Sg.		Big Guisiguit River—20,000 Sd.
Bull Creek—20,000 Sd.		Hamilton Brook—5,000 Sd.
Rosamond Lake—1,200 Sf, 300 Sg, 300 Sh.		Little Guisiguit River—20,000 Sd.
Pookmoonshine Brook—10,000 Sd.		Hatfield Brook—10,000 Sd.
Lampedo Lake—1,200 Sf.		Kilpatrick Brook—10,000 Sd.
McLeary Brook—10,000 Sd.		Lily Brook—7,500 Sd.
Meduxnekeag River—		Mile Brook—7,500 Sd.
Gartley Brook—10,000 Sd.		Monquart River—80,000 Ad.
Hagerman Brook—10,000 Sd.		Johnville Pond—10,000 S4, 600 Sh.
Markie Brook—7,500 Sd.		Nashwaak River—21,000 A3.
Marven Brook—10,000 Sd.		Presquille River—
Miramichi River—		Big Presquille River—80,000 Ad.
Elliott Brook—10,000 S4.		Burpee Brook—15,000 Sd.
Southwest, North Branch—80,000 Ad, 15,000 A3, 4,240 Af.		Dingee Brook—15,000 Sd.
Southwest, South Branch—80,000 Ad, 7,000 Af, 15,000 A3.		Harold Brook—15,000 Sd.
Argyle Pond—10,000 Sd, 300 Sg.		Little Presquille River—20,000 Sd.
Elliott Brook—10,000 Sd.		Bradley Brook—12,500 Sd.
Juniper Brook—7,500 Sd.		Crouse Brook—12,500 Sd.
Little Teague Brook—7,500 Sd.		Gallivan Brook—5,000 Sd.
Teague Brook—10,000 Sd, 10,000 S4.		Gillen Brook—5,000 Sd.
Saint John River—		Ketch Lake—380 Sk.
Acker Brook—10,000 S3.		Lifford Brook—5,000 Sd.
Barren Brook—10,000 Sd.		Williamstown Lake—300 Sg, 1,190 Sh, 130 Sk.
Becaguimec River—80,000 Ad.		Simond's Farm Pond—1,000 S1.
Beaver Brook—10,000 Sd.		River Des Chutes—20,000 Sd.
Birmingham Brook—6,000 S3.		Shiktahawk River—80,000 Ad, 8,870 S3.
Burnt Land Brook—4,000 S3.		Spring Brook—1,000 S2.
Cold Stream Brook—8,000 S3, 10,000 Sd		Stickney Brook—10,000 Sd, 16,000 S3.
Black Brook—15,000 Sd.		Tweedie Brook—10,000 Sd.
Fowler Brook—5,000 Sd.		White Marsh Brook—15,000 Sd, 500 Sf.

Florenceville Fish Culture Station.—Con.

York County—

Boulton Lake—10,000 S4.
 Clinch Brook—6,290 L3.
 Dead Brook—2,000 S4.
 Eel River—
 Belle Lake—1,200 Sf, 300 Sg, 90 Sh.
 Dead Creek—10,000 Sd.
 Mistake Brook—6,000 S4.
 Risteen Brook—10,000 Sd.
 Lecooote Lake—6,000 S4.
 Mille Brook—3,000 S4.
 Musquash Lake—8,000 S4.
 Palfrey Brook—8,000 S4.
 Palfrey Lake—2,400 Sf.
 Pirate Brook—680 Sg.
 Popel Brook—7,000 S4.
 Saint John River—
 Lake George—800 Sf.
 Mactaquac River—14,000 S4.
 Nackawic River—50,000 A1, 10,000 S4.
 Northwest Nackawic River—10,000 S4.

Nashwaik River—21,000 A3.
 Campbell Creek—11,000 S3.
 Cross Creek—8,000 S3.
 Estey Brook—8,000 S3.
 Lime Kiln Brook—8,000 S3.
 Napadogan River—21,000 A3.
 Penniac Stream—5,000 S3.
 Pokiok River—3,000 S4, 850 Sf.
 Tay River—11,000 S3.

Shogomoc River—

Cedar Brook—7,500 Sd.
 Charles Lake—8,000 S3.
 Shogomoc Lake—1,200 Sf.
 Sixth Lake—10,000 S4, 1,200 Sf.
 Skiff Lake—5,000 L3, 600 Sf, 300 Sk.

Atlantic Salmon.....	644,240
Sebago Salmon.....	11,290
Speckled Trout.....	740,890
Total.....	1,396,420

Grand Falls Fish Culture Station

Madawaska County—

St. John River—
 Baker Brook—10,000 S3.
 Baker Lake—28,000 S3, 600 Sg.
 Reed Brook—10,000 S1.
 Sisson Brook—2,000 S3.
 Caron Lake—10,500 S3, 100 Sg.
 Cyr's Brook Pond—1,000 S1.
 Daigle Brook—10,000 Sd.
 Grand River—14,000 S3, 250 Sg.
 Green River—24,000 S3, 1,000 Sg.
 Belone Brook—10,000 S1.
 Big Brook—5,000 S1.
 Martin Brook—5,000 S1.
 Iroquois River—25,000 Sc, 14,000 S3.
 Little River—18,000 Sd.
 Deadwater Brook—25,000 S1.
 Michaud Brook—10,000 Sd.
 Mill Stream—10,000 S1.
 Pelletier Brook—10,000 Sd.
 Caron Brook—10,000 S1.
 Quisibis River—20,000 S1, 14,000 S3.
 Siegas River—10,000 S1, 6,000 S3.
 Three Mile Brook—5,000 Sd.
 Trout River—12,000 S3.
 Cache Brook—5,000 S1.
 Unique Lake—10,500 S3.

Victoria County—

Downey Brook—2,000 S3.
 Trout Brook—3,000 S4.
 Jardine Brook—4,000 S3.
 Ring Brook—5,000 S3.
 St. John River—75,000 A2, 26,400 A3,
 9,000 Af, 846 Sg.
 Bourtard Brook—2,000 S3.
 Brown Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Clowes Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Curry Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Grand River—4,000 S4.
 Big Forks Brook—10,000 S1.
 Black Brook—15,000 S1.
 Hudson Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Jamer Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Jawbone or Larlee Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Lennon Brook—1,200 S4.

Little River at Grand Falls—7,000 S3,
 4,000 S4, 25,000 Sd, 300 Sg.
 Beaver dam Brook—6,000 S3, 20,000 Sd,
 300 Sg.
 Ryan Brook—30,000 S1.
 Little River at Tilley's—56,000 A1, 28,800
 A2, 2,400 Af, 4,000 S4.
 McCarthy Brook—600 S4.
 McLaughlin Brook—600 S4.
 Maggies Brook—600 S4.
 Mill Brook—600 S4.
 Morrell Brook—1,200 S4.
 Muniac River—56,000 A1, 57,600 A2,
 2,400 Af, 5,000 S3.
 Rapide De Femme Brook—5,000 Sd, 3,000 S4.
 Red Brook—3,000 Sc.
 Salmon River—224,000 A1, 247,400 A2
 48,180 A3, 7,187 Af, 5,000 S3, 5,500 S4,
 750 Sg.
 Barney Brook—28,800 A2, 10,000 S1.
 Bogan Brook—8,000 S1, 1,950 S4.
 Cedar Brook—2,500 S4.
 Little Salmon River—56,000 A1, 28,800
 A2, 2,400 Af.

Mooney Brook—10,000 S1.
 Otter Slide Brook—8,000 S1.
 Sutherland Brook—24,000 A2, 13,200 A3.
 Scott Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Tibbits Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Tobique River—1,000 Sg.
 Belzile Beaver Pond—2,000 S1, 1,500 S2.
 Caldwell Brook East—2,500 Sd.
 Caldwell Brook West—2,500 Sd.
 Indian Brook—2,500 Sd.
 Odell River—5,000 S3.
 Odellach River—5,000 S3.
 Pokiok Brook—5,000 S3.
 Quaker Brook—4,000 S3.
 Three Brooks—5,000 S4.
 Trout River—5,000 S4.
 Wark Brook—2,500 Sd.

Atlantic Salmon.....	993,567
Speckled Trout.....	614,396
Total.....	1,607,963

Haley Brook Fish Culture Station.

Northumberland County—
 Hazelton Brook—Serpentine River—4,030 S4.

Victoria County—
 Tobique River—60,800 A1.
 Aiton Lake—2,000 S2.
 Aiton Pond—2,000 S1.
 Beaver Brook—2,000 S4.
 Blind Lake—4,030 S4.
 Burnt Land Brook—8,060 S4.
 Campbell Branch—19,200 A1.
 Everett Brook, Mamozekek River—2,730 S3, 2,470 S4.
 Gulquac River, North Branch—11,100 S4,
 Gulquac River, South Branch—6,000 S4.
 Haley Brook—6,500 S4.

Johnson Brook—2,000 S4.
 Little Burnt Land Brook—1,300 S3, 2,730 S4.
 Little Tobique River—
 Wolverton Brook—3,640 S4.
 Riley Brook—3,120 S3, 3,000 S4.
 Rocky Brook—1,000 S1.
 Rolston Lake—5,460 S3, 3,540 S4.
 Sisson Brook—1,430 S3, 7,020 S4.
 Sisson Power Dam—5,460 S3, 2,540 S4.
 Two Brooks—5,850 S3, 1,300 S4.

Atlantic salmon.....	80,000
Speckled trout.....	100,310
Total.....	180,310

Miramichi Fish Culture Station.

Kent County—
 Buctouche River—22,500 S1, 9,000 S4.
 Boucher's Pond—1,000 S2.
 Girouard Pond—1,000 S2.
 Cocagne River—22,500 S1, 9,000 S4.
 Grand Alduane River—20,000 S2.
 Kouchibouguac River—24,000 S1, 9,300 S3, 4,500 S4.
 Kouchibouguacis River—8,450 S2, 9,300 S3, 3,000 S4.
 Richibucto River—21,000 S1, 7,500 S4.
 Bass River—8,450 S2.
 Salmon River—60,000 A1, 39,000 A2, 22,000 A3.

Northumberland County—
 Green Brook—14,400 S3, 3,750 S4.

Miramichi River—
 Bartibog River—21,000 S1, 9,000 S4.
 Bay Du Vin River—21,000 S1.
 Black River—23,800 S1, 9,000 S4.
 Burnt Church River—25,200 S1, 3,000 S4.
 Eel River—4,500 S4.
 Eskedellic Brook—21,000 S1, 9,000 S4.
 Hortons Creek—10,000 S3.
 Napan River—18,200 S1, 7,500 S4.
 River DeCashe—16,800 S1.
 N.W. Miramichi River—90,000 Ad, 270,000 A1, 92,000 A2, 50,000 A3, 30,000 A4.
 L.S.W. Miramichi River—90,000 Ad, 255,000 A1, 36,000 A2, 53,000 A3, 15,000 A4.
 Buckley's Pond—3,600 S3, 750 S4.

Little River—12,000 S4.
 Millstream—75,000 A1.
 Sevogle River—56,000 A2.
 N.B. Sevogle River—90,000 A1, 10,000 A4.
 Stewarts Brook—4,000 S4.
 Trout Brook—6,000 S4.
 Wildcat Brook—3,000 S4.
 S.W. Miramichi River—150,000 A1, 56,000 A2, 15,000 A4, 5,100 Af.
 Barnaby River—90,000 Ad, 13,200 Af.
 Bartholmew River—56,000 A2.
 Big Sister Lake—5,000 A3.
 Black Brook—6,000 S4.
 Burnt Land Brook—18,000 S3.
 Cains River—240,000 A1, 13,200 Af.
 Dungarvon River—90,000 A1, 13,200 Af.
 Mill Brook—9,750 S2.
 Moores Brook—9,750 S2, 3,000 S4.
 Renous River—90,000 Ad, 75,000 A1, 56,000 A2, 18,000 A3, 16,200 Af.
 Tabusintac River—90,000 Ad, 56,000 A2.

York County—
 S.W. Miramichi River—
 Clear Water Brook—20,000 A3.
 Rocky Brook—22,500 A2, 35,000 A3.
 Taxis River—95,000 A2.

Atlantic Salmon.....	2,653,400
Speckled Trout.....	473,500
Total.....	3,126,900

St. John Fish Culture Station.

Albert County—
 Bennett Lake—5,000 Sf.
 Crooked Creek—87,000 R1, 26,250 R2.
 McFadden Lake—4,000 S2.
 North River—25,000 R1.
 West River—25,000 R1, 5,400 R2.
Petitcodiac River—
 Demoiselle Creek—20,000 S1, 250 Sf.
 Pollet River—12,296 Af.
 Sawmill Creek—20,000 S1, 250 Sf.

Charlotte County—
 Annis Brook—10,000 S1.
 Back Meadow Brook—20,000 S2.
 Bonaparte Lake—8,000 S2.
 Carrs Lake—15,000 S1.
 Chamcook Lake—23,108 A5, 77,026 L1.
 Gibson Lake—13,500 S3.
 Coats Brook—500 S2.
 Dick Lake—25,000 S1.

St. John Fish Culture Station.—Con.

Charlotte County—Conc.
Digdeguash River—135,000 B1, 90,000 B2,
151 Bg, 3,000 S3, 630 S5, 3,180 Sf, 45 Sg.
Anderson Brook—15,000 S1, 2,000 S2.
Bailey Brook—10,000 S1.
Berney Brook—10,000 S1.
Black Brook—10,000 S1.
Bog Brook—4,000 S2.
Craig Lake—10,000 S1.
Jones Brook—10,000 S1.
N.W. Branch Digdeguash River—15,000
S1, 24,000 S2, 2,325 S5.
William Brook—20,000 S1, 6,000 S2.
Disappointment or Mistake Lake—20,000 S1.
Dunham Brook-Foster L.—10,000 S1.
Eel Lake—1,400 S4.
Gallop Stream—20,000 S1, 6,000 S2.
Porter Stream—10,000 S1.
Littlejohn Lake—25,000 S1.
Little New River—6,000 S2.
New River—7,500 A4, 15,000 Af, 12,000 S2.
Otter Lake—2,000 S1.
Pocologan River—7,500 A4, 15,000 Af,
12,000 S2.
Red Rock Lake—45,000 S2, 420 Sf, 120 Sg.
Sparks Lake—45,000 S2.
St. Croix River—
Canoose River—23,516 S5, 1,400 Sf.
Goat Brook—6,975 S5, 1,400 Sf.
Green Brown Brook—15,000 S1, 600 Sf.
Kirk Brook—10,000 S1.
Little Goat Brook—10,000 S1.
Sandy Brook—10,000 S1.
Cranberry Brook—4,000 S2.
Denny Stream—6,000 S2, 9,300 S5, 600 Sf.
Billy Weston Stream—10,000 S1.
Bush Brook—15,000 S1.
Hall Brook—10,000 S1.
King Brook—10,000 S1.
Meadow Brook—5,000 S1, 2,000 S2.
Mohannas Stream—10,000 S1, 40,080 S3.
Ash Brook—10,000 S1, 2,000 S2.
Little Ridge Brook—10,000 S1.
Snipe Brook—10,000 S1, 2,000 S2.
Stuart Brook—10,000 S1.
Waweig River—30,000 S1.
Berry River—10,000 S1.
Gidden Brook—10,000 S1.
McCarlies Brook—20,000 S1.
McGuire Brook—10,000 S1.
Twin Lakes—480 Sf, 365 Sg.
St. Patrick Lake—15,000 S1, 160 Sf, 235 Sg.
Seven Mile Lake—17,500 S1.
Spears Brook—26,000 S2.

Kent County—
Buctouche River—1,000 Sf.
Cocagne River—1,000 Sf.
Richibucto River—1,000 Sf.
Shediac River—1,000 Sf.

Kings County—
Belleisle Creek—40,000 S1.
Canaan River—
Price or Ridge Brook—25,000 S1.
Thorne's Brook—15,000 S1.
Chisholm Lake—1,000 S2.

Duck Lake—10,000 S2.
Earls Pond—1,000 S1.
Gamblin Brook—25,000 S1.
McGregor Brook—10,000 S1.
McLeod Brook—20,000 S1.
Mechanic Lake—35,000 S1, 1,000 Sf.
St. John River—
Kennebecasis River—114,900 A4, 3,000
S2, 1,360 Sf, 75 Sg.
Hammond River—25,000 S2, 2,524 S 5.
Barnes Brook—2,524 S5.
Cassidy Lake—1,000 Sf.
Lake Brook—15,000 S2.
Jeffries Corner Brook—15,000 S1.
Lindy Lake—14,000 S1.
Mill Brook and Pond—3,000 S2.
Millstream—75,000 S1, 8,988 S5, 2,360
Sf, 75 Sg.
Mitchell Brook—40,000 S1.
Moosehorn Creek—20,000 S1.
Moss Glen Lake—5,000 S2.
Pikwaket Brook—2,347 S5.
Sanction Brook—15,000 S2.
Smith Creek—35,000 A4, 30,000 S1,
4,000 S2, 6,641 S5.
Stone Brook—10,000 S1.
Trout Creek—25,000 S1, 6,000 S2.
Parlee Brook—30,000 S1.
Wards Creek—20,000 S1, 4,000 S2,
240 Sf, 50 Sg.
Wetmore Lake—5,000 S2.

Northumberland County—
N.W. Miramichi River—9,000 Af.

Queens County—
Appleby Pond—1,000 S2.
Brittain Lake—8,000 S2.
Deer Lake—4,000 S2.
Drag Line Pond—1,000 Sf.
Gagetown Military Training Area—100,000
S2, 4,000 Sf.
Newcastle Creek—80,000 S1, 1,450 S5,
1,500 Sf.
St. John River—
Birch Brook—536 S5.
Ting Brook—536 S5.
Salmon River—2,002 S5, 290 Sf, 50 Sg.
Big Brook—20,000 S3.
Castaway Lake—20,000 S3.
Gaspareaux River—20,000 S3, 4,010 S5,
290 Sf, 50 Sg.
Little River—56,000 S1, 1,450 S5.
Salmon Creek—24,000 S1, 20,000 S3,
3,450 S5, 1,500 Sf.

St. John County—
Alward Lake—1,000 S2.
Balls Lake—3,000 S2.
Big Salmon River—135,000 A4, 61,615 Af,
3,661 Ag, 18 Ak, 250 Rk.
Donnelly Lake—3,000 S5.
Four Mile Lake—3,775 S5.
Pats Lake—5,000 S4.
Pine Lake—2,000 S2.
Rody Lake—3,000 S4.
Walker Lake—2,500 S5.
Walton Lake—843 Cd.

St. John Fish Culture Station.—Conc.

St. John County—Conc.	Tuft's Lake—800 S5.
Black River—7,500 A3, 1,335 Af, 15,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 2,524 S5.	Tynemouth Creek—7,500 A3, 1,200 Af.
Black River East—15,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 2,524 S5.	
Grassy Lake—20,000 S2.	Sunbury County—
Taylor Lake—15,000 S2, 150 Sf, 150 Sg.	Johnson's Pond—1,000 S1.
Blindman Lake—2,000 S3, 640 Sf, 10 Sg.	Magaguadavic River—
Clear Lake—2,000 S4.	Kedron Lake—12,500 S4, 2,850 Sf, 200 Sg.
Flemming Lake—1,500 S2.	Piskahegan River—20,000 S1.
Hammond River—	Peltoma Lake—7,500 S4, 630 S5, 2,850 Sf, 200 Sg.
Germaine Brook—25,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 1,092 S5.	Oromocto River—81,400 A4, 60,000 Af.
Hanford Brook—25,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 1,092 S5.	Boone Brook—8,000 S1, 315 S5.
Hanson Brook—15,000 S1.	Hardwood Creek—12,000 S1, 315 S5.
Hanson River—1,000 S5.	Morane Brook—32,000 S1, 630 S5.
Henry Lake—20,000 S1, 10,000 S2, 1,092 S5.	Morane Brook (Little)—8,000 S1, 315 S5.
Kennebecasis River—	Otter Brook—16,000 S1, 630 S5.
Cherry Lake—3,000 S1.	Porcupine Brook—8,000 S1, 315 S5.
Dolan Lake—15,000 S1, 6,000 S2, 2,000 S3, 900 Sf, 100 Sg.	Three Tree Creek—36,000 S1, 630 S5.
Adams Lake—20,000 S1, 6,000 S2, 2,000 S3, 3,000 S5, 100 Sf, 100 Sg.	Yoho Brook (Little)—20,000 S1.
McCormac Lake—20,000 S1, 6,000 S2, 2,000 S3, 3,000 S5, 100 Sf, 100 Sg.	Yoho Lake—2,144 S5.
Ritchie Lake—5,000 S4, 2,500 S5.	
Little River—13,257 B2, 20,000 S1.	Westmorland County—
Blackall Lake—15,000 S1.	Aboushagan River—65,000 S1, 4,500 S3.
Boaz Lake—3,000 S1.	Burgess Pond—5,000 S1.
Douglas Lake—40,000 B2, 150 Sf, 150 Sg.	Kouchibouguac River—35,000 S1.
Elderly Brook—12,000 S2.	McMackin Brook—5,500 S1.
Graham Lake—20,000 S2, 3,540 S5.	Petitcodiac River—
Treadwell Lake—20,000 S1, 15,000 S2, 2,000 S3, 6,620 S5, 150 Sf, 100 Sg.	Little River—25,000 S1.
Marsh Creek—	North River—14,000 S1.
Ashburn Lake—10,000 S2.	Beckett Brook—7,000 S1.
Lilly Lake—15,000 S2, 3,540 S5, 800 Sf.	Chapman Brook—7,000 S1.
Limestone Lake—10,000 S1.	Colpitt Brook—20,000 S1.
McDonald Lake—1,000 S2.	Fawcett Brook—3,500 S1.
Mispec River—1,400 Af, 15,000 S1, 2,524 S5, 21,000 A4.	Keith Brook—10,000 S1.
Brandy Brook—8,000 S2.	McHoy Brook—7,000 S1.
Loch Lomond Lake—65,000 S1, 25,000 S2, 4,000 S3.	Scoudouc River—35,000 S1, 1,500 S3.
Dead Brook—15,000 S1.	Shediac River—40,000 S1, 12,000 S3.
McCracken Lake—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3, 6,560 S5, 160 Sf, 200 Sg.	
Second Lake—100 Sf, 100 Sg.	York County—
Terrio Lake—20,000 S1, 2,000 S3, 6,780 S5.	Lake George—400 S5.
Wilmot Stream—10,000 S2, 2,000 S3, 2,524 S5.	Magaguadavic River—800 Sf, 250 Sg.
Musquash River—	Beaver Brook—498 S5.
Musquash River East—25,000 S1.	Big Cranberry Lake—23,108 A5.
Musquash River West—25,000 S1.	Cranberry Brook—2,400 S3, 315 S5.
Robinhood Lake—2,000 S4.	Sugar Brook—600 S3.
Pyng's Pond—4,000 S2.	Davis Brook—10,000 S3, 498 S5.
Round Lake—17,000 S4.	Little McAdam Brook—315 S5.
St. John River—	Lower Deadwater Brook—15,000 S3.
Back Dam—10,000 S1.	Lower Trout Brook—15,000 S3.
Howe Lake—5,000 S1, 2,000 S4, 500 Sf.	McAdam Reservoir—600 S3, 498 S5, 40 Sf, 10 Sg.
Mary Ann Hole—2,500 S1.	Styx Brook—1,200 S3.
Mayflower or Dark Lake—10,000 S1, 2,000 S4, 500 Sf.	Upper Deadwater Brook—15,000 S3.
	Upper Trout Brook—498 S5.
	Upper Trout Creek—15,000 S3.
	White Beaver Brook—1,200 S3.
	St. Croix River—300 Sf, 100 Sg.
	McAdam Lake—600 S3.
	Sears Brook—10,000 S3.
	Trout Creek—2,400 S3.
	Arctic Char..... 843
	Atlantic Salmon..... 644,041
	Brown Trout..... 278,408
	Rainbow Trout..... 168,900
	Sebago Salmon..... 77,026
	Speckled Trout..... 3,231,322
	Total..... 4,400,540

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Cardigan Fish Culture Station.

Kings County—
 Bear River—1,000 \$4.
 Boughton River—1,000 \$4,
 Graystone Creek—1,000 \$4.
 Ross Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Whitlocks Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Cardigan River—10,000 \$1, 2,800 \$4, 3,000
 R3.
 Condons Pond—1,000 \$4.
 East Lake—1,500 \$4.
 MacDonalds Brook—1,500 \$4.
 Finlayson's Dam—2,000 \$4.
 Fitzpatrick Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Fortune River—
 Big Brook—1,000 \$4.
 Dingwells Mill—1,000 \$4.
 Grahams Pond—1,000 \$4.
 McCarnies Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Mellishs Dam—1,500 \$4.
 Midgell River—50,000 A1, 27,000 A3.
 McKinnons Stream—50,000 A1, 10,000
 \$1, 1,000 \$4.
 Mitchell River—1,000 \$4.
 Montague River—4,000 R3.
 Browns Creek—2,000 \$4.
 Knox's Dam—2,000 \$4.
 MacDonalds Pond—1,000 \$4.
 McRaes Dam—1,500 \$4.
 Valleyfield Stream—1,500 \$4.
 Morrell River—50,000 A1, 27,000 A3,
 1,500 \$4.
 Baldwins Road Brook—1,500 \$4.
 Cranes Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Cranes Strait—10,000 \$1.
 Leards Pond—10,000 \$1, 3,000 \$4.
 MacAulays Stream—10,000 \$1, 1,500 \$4.
 Mooneys Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Murray Harbour River—
 Leach Pond—5,000 R2.
 McClures Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Naufrage River—1,000 \$4.
 Larkins Pond—2,000 \$4.
 North Lake—3,000 \$4.
 Priest's Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Quigleys Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Schooner Pond—2,000 \$4.
 Sturgeon River—
 Moores Ponds—2,000 \$4.
 Whim Road Brook—1,500 \$4.
 Town Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Websters Pond—1,000 \$4.

Prince County—
 Baines Stream—1,500 \$4.
 Brae River—1,500 \$4.
 Dunk River—54,000 A3, 2,000 \$4.
 Scales Pond—5,000 R3.
 Wrights Pond—2,000 \$4.
 Pierre Jacques River—3,000 \$4.
 Tignish River—20,000 A3, 3,000 \$4.
 Blanchards Pond—3,000 \$4.
 Myricks Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Trout River—27,000 A3, 1,500 \$4.
 Leards Pond—3,000 \$4.
 Tryon River—
 Ives Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Lords Pond—1,500 \$4.

Queens County—
 Belle River—1,500 \$4.
 Comptons Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Blooming Point Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Cooks Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Clyde River—
 Beers Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Scotts Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Dalvay Lake—5,000 R3.
 Flat River—
 Beatons Mill Pond—2,000 \$4.
 MacPhersons Pond—1,000 \$4.
 Glenfinnan Lake—15,000 R3.
 Gurneys Stream—1,500 \$4.
 Hope River—1,500 \$4.
 Jays Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Long Pond—5,000 R3.
 MacPhersons Pond—2,000 \$4.
 Mathesons Pond—1,500 \$4.
 O'Keefes Lake—14,200 R3.
 Parsons Pond—3,000 \$4.
 Stanley River—
 Coles Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Founds Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Howetts Pond—1,500 \$4.
 Thompsons Pond—5,000 \$1.
 Tracadie Bay—1,000 \$4
 MacAulays Stream—1,500 \$4.
 Winter River—3,000 \$4.
 Vernon River—1,000 \$4.
 Lanes Brook—1,000 \$4.
 McLeans Dam—1,000 \$4.

Atlantic Salmon	305,000
Rainbow Trout	56,200
Speckled Trout	172,300
Total	533,500

Kelly's Pond Fish Culture Station

Kings County—
 Boughton River—
 Narrow Creek—4,000 \$1.
 Ross' Pond—12,000 \$1.
 Buell's Pond—3,000 \$1.
 Findlayson's Pond—4,000 \$1.

Fortune River—
 Big Brook—16,000 \$1.
 Dingwell's Stream—8,000 \$1.
 Goose or Cow River—4,000 \$1.
 Head of St. Peters Bay—40,000 Ad.
 MacLeod's Pond—12,000 \$1.

Kelly's Pond Fish Culture Station—Conc.

Kings County —Conc.	Queens County —
Mellish's Pond—6,000 \$1.	Bagnall's Pond—6,000 \$1.
Midgell River—40,000 Ad, 46,000 A1.	Black River—4,000 \$1.
Montague Electric Pond—20,000 \$1.	Crapaud River—
Morell River—80,000 Ad, 138,500 A1.	Fall's Pond—2,000 \$1.
Leard's Pond—25,000 \$1.	Leard's Pond—8,000 \$1.
Naufrage River—30,000 A1.	Stordy's Pond—8,000 \$1.
Larkin's Pond—4,000 \$1.	DeSable River—
Woodville Mill Pond—9,000 \$1.	Dixon's Stream—12,000 \$1.
 Prince County —	Holmes' Pond—4,000 \$1.
Bell's Stream—3,000 \$1.	East River—8,000 \$1.
Brae River—4,000 \$1.	Clark's Stream—8,000 \$1.
Conroy's Pond—4,000 \$1.	Glenfinnan River—8,000 \$1.
Curris's Pond—6,000 \$1.	Johnston's River—5,000 \$1.
Dunk River—20,000 \$1.	Miller's Brook—4,000 \$1.
Calbeck's Pond—10,000 \$1.	Judson's Pond—1,720 \$1.
Scales' Pond—12,000 \$1.	McCormack's Stream—4,000 \$1.
Wright Leard's Pond—10,000 \$1.	O'Hara's Stream—4,000 \$1.
Enmore River—5,000 \$1.	Orwell River—5,000 \$1.
Grand River—	Rackham's Pond—8,000 \$1.
Barlow Pond—5,000 \$1.	Rattenburg River—
Fitzgerald's Pond—5,000 \$1.	Howatt's Pond—3,000 \$1.
Ives' Pond—3,000 \$1.	Taylor's Pond—3,000 \$1.
Kildare River—	Ross' Pond—6,000 \$1.
Gordon's Pond—6,000 \$1.	West River—20,000 \$1.
Rix's Pond—6,000 \$1.	Brookvale Stream—5,000 \$1.
Leard's Pond—6,000 \$1.	Winter River—4,000 \$1.
Marchbanks Pond—5,000 \$1.	 Atlantic Salmon 374,500
McNally's Stream—5,000 \$1.	Speckled Trout 401,720
Round Pond—4,000 \$1.	 Total 776,220
Wilmot River—15,000 \$1.	

